

Ministry of Energy & Mines
 Energy & Minerals Division
 Geological Survey Branch

 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]		\$ TOTAL COST
<i>GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT</i>		<i>\$ 25,920</i>
AUTHOR(S)	<i>Warner Gruenwald, P.Geo</i>	SIGNATURE(S) <i>A. Gruenwald</i>
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)	<i>N/A</i>	YEAR OF WORK <i>2007</i>
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) <i>Event No. 4170279</i>		
PROPERTY NAME	<i>"G" PROPERTY</i>	
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done)	<i>324452, 324454, 324467</i>	
COMMODITIES SOUGHT	<i>Au, Ag, Cu</i>	
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN	<i>092P 026 ; 092P 172 ; 092P 103</i>	
MINING DIVISION	<i>KAMLOOPS</i> NTS	
LATITUDE	<i>51 ° 29 ' 00 "</i>	LONGITUDE <i>120 ° 30 ' 00 "</i> (at centre of work)
OWNER(S)	<i>1) BULLROCK MINERALS INC. 2) ALLEGRA CAPITAL CORP.</i>	
MAILING ADDRESS	<i>SUITE 900 - 555 BURRARD ST VANCOUVER, B.C. V7X 1M8</i>	
<i>SUITE 202 - 2088 MADISON AVE BURNABY, B.C. V5C 6T5</i>		
OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]	<i>1) BULLROCK MINERALS INC 2)</i>	
MAILING ADDRESS	<i>As ABOVE</i>	
PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):		
<i>Nicola volcanics and sediments (late Triassic) intruded by "Diem" Lake intrusive suite (late Triassic - early Jurassic). Region transected by several NW trending faults. Chloritic alteration of intrusives/volcanics common, locally silicified. Skarn (garnet ± wollastonite) developed in two areas of property. Au-Ag mineralized felsic intrusive float boulders in west part of property.</i>		
REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS <i>13,519 ; 14417 ; 16362, 17709, 18597 18612 ; 22183 ; 26284A</i>		

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne	Property covered by Bonaparte Lake Survey (2007)	Entire property	\$2,592
GEOCHEMICAL			
(number of samples analysed for ...)			
✓ Soil	425 - 30gm Au-FA, 34 element ICP	324452, 324454, 324467	\$15,552
Silt		" " "	
✓ Rock	12 - 30gm Au-FA, 34 element ICP	" " "	\$2,592
Other			
DRILLING			
(total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
✓ Line/grid (kilometres)	17.0 Kilometres	324452, 324454, 324467	\$5,184
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	\$25,920

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

On the

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
29584**

“G” PROPERTY

Tenure No. 324452 - 324473, 566177

51° 29' NORTH LATITUDE

120° 30' WEST LONGITUDE

Map No. 92P/08

LITTLE FORT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

For

**BULL ROCK MINERALS INC.
Suite 900 – 555 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7X 1M8**

Prepared By:

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December 21, 2007**

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1.0 SUMMARY

The author has prepared this assessment report on the 2007 exploration program on the "G" property for Bull Rock Minerals Inc. of Vancouver, BC. The focus of the program was to explore for prospective sources of glacially transported gold-silver bearing boulders.

The "G" property, covering 865 hectares, is located in southern British Columbia approximately 10 km northwest of the community of Little Fort. Kamloops, the nearest large community, is situated 100 km by road to the south. The property is easily road accessible, and is favourably situated near a major highway, railroad and power line.

A northwest trending belt of Upper Palaeozoic to Lower Mesozoic arc-supracrustal and plutonic rocks of the Quesnel Terrane underlie the property. The Quesnel Terrane hosts many of the provinces largest and most economically important alkalic and calc-alkalic porphyry deposits including the Afton-Ajax, Copper Mountain and Mount Polley Cu-Au porphyries as well as Mt Milligan and Serengeti's Kwanika property. These rocks also host a number of major copper or gold skarns including the Craigmont, Ingerbelle and the Nickel Plate deposits.

The "G" property is an early stage exploration property encompassing four mineral occurrences. The Cedar showings found along Highway 24 consist of two 1-metre wide sulphide zones in faulted and skarn altered sediments. A zone of garnet-wollastonite mineralization near the centre of the property was explored by trenching and four short drill holes in 2000. In the western portion of the property along Highway 24 the "G" occurrence consists of narrow quartz-calcite veinlets hosted by dioritic intrusive rocks. Sampling by Esso Resources returned up to 3.15 g/t Au across 3.0 metres. The Cedar Sheeted veins in the Nehalliston Creek canyon 500 m north-easterly of the G occurrence consist of six quartz veins averaging 20 cm wide and contain up to 480 ppb Au and 13.7 g/t Ag.

Angular float boulders found a few hundred metres southerly of the G occurrence contain up to 4 g/t gold and 88 g/t silver. These boulders, up to 2.7 metres across occur within or proximal to strong northerly trending gold-in-soil anomalies. None of these boulders resemble the underlying rocks or the dioritic rocks that host the "G" occurrence. Field and petrographic evidence suggests these boulders are associated with altered and brecciated felsic intrusive and volcanic rocks. This suggests a yet undiscovered body of precious metal mineralization that is located "up ice" and potentially within the "G" property.

The 2007 exploration work consisted of 17 kilometres of grid based soil sampling, prospecting and rock sampling. Results of this work identified a northerly trending gold-in-soil and coincident copper-silver soil anomalies. Rock sampling resulted in the discovery of mineralized float and bedrock suggestive of vein and felsic-granitic hosted gold-silver± copper mineralization.

An interpretation of the 2006 Bonaparte Lake airborne survey was completed by Mr. Rob Shives and identified target areas for possible follow-up exploration. Radiometric and magnetic data shows "ternary anomalies" in three areas one of which correlates with the garnet-wollastonite skarn. A Thorium/Potassium low (eTh/K) northerly and up-ice of the gold-silver mineralized float boulders is considered a potential felsic intrusive source.

Given the diversity of mineralization and geologic setting the "G" property definitely warrants further exploration work. Exploration work should continue to search for the source of the Au-Ag mineralized boulders. A two phase program of soil and rock sampling, magnetic surveys, trenching and drilling totalling CDN \$300,000 is recommended.



2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Statement

This report prepared for Bull Rock Minerals Inc. of Vancouver, BC, on the "G" property describes a 2007 exploration program focused on locating the source of glacially transported gold-silver bearing boulders.

Also provided are an overview of the property's exploration history, mineral occurrences and an interpretation of the recently completed Bonaparte airborne geophysical survey.

2.2 Location and Access

The "G" property is located approximately 10 air kilometres northwest of Little Fort in south-central BC (Figure 1). Kamloops, the largest nearby centre is located 100 km by road south of the property. Geographic co-ordinates for the property are 51° 29' North latitude and 120° 30' West longitude on NTS Map No. 92P/8. Corresponding UTM (Nad 83) co-ordinates are Grid Zone 10U 687500E and 5707600N on TRIM Map No. 092P.049.

The property is accessible by travelling approximately 12 kilometres westerly on Highway 24 from the community of Little Fort. The highway transects the centre of the property. Recent logging has taken place over the western portion of the claims both north and south of Highway 24. This has provided excellent access to parts of the property proposed for exploration.

2.3 Physiography

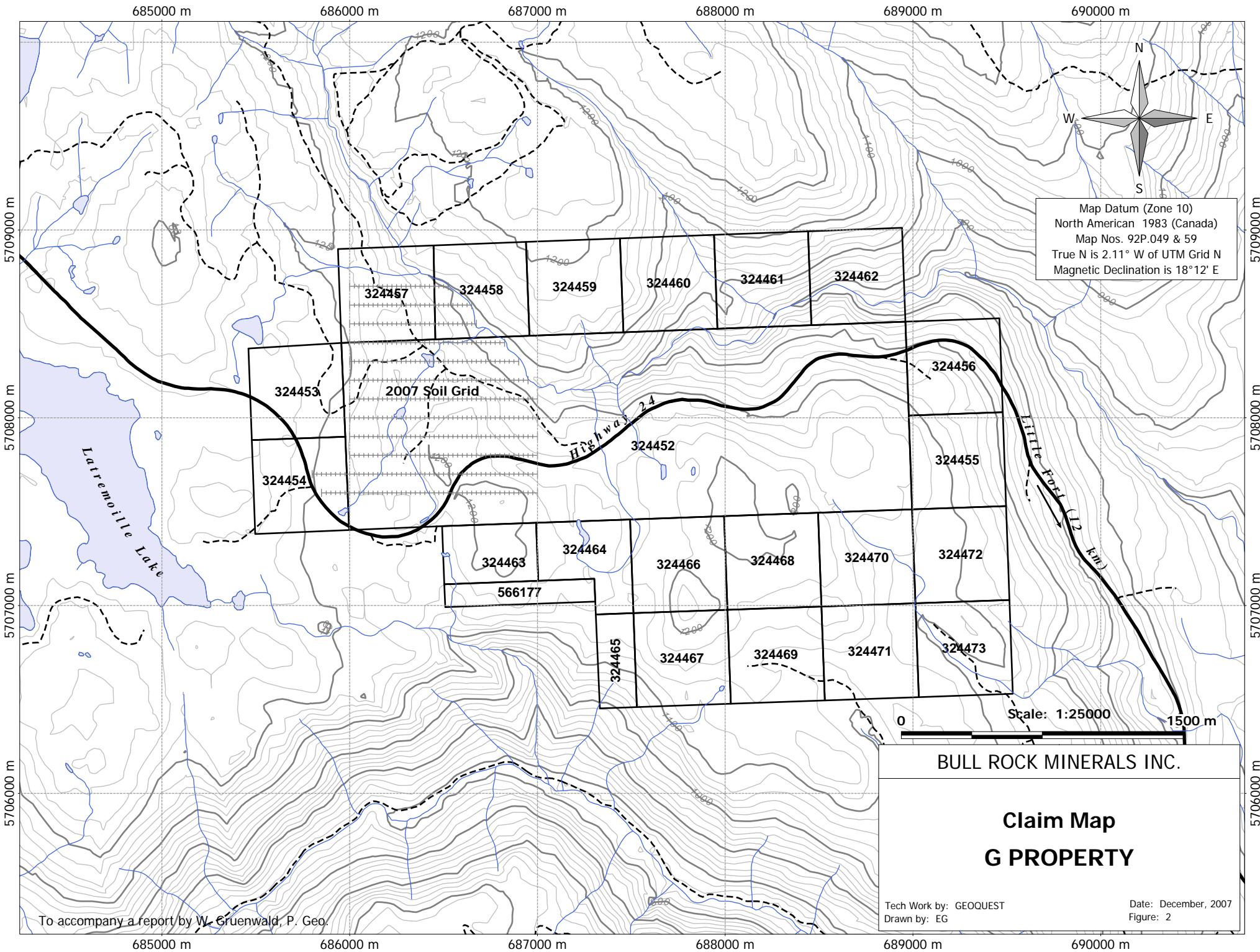
Broad, rolling terrain of the Thompson Plateau characterizes much of the property. Several streams are found on the property the largest being Nehalliston Creek which transects the northern portion of the claims (Figure 2). This stream has cut a deeply incised valley and flows easterly to the North Thompson River. Slopes range from gentle to moderate with the steepest slopes present along Nehalliston Creek. Topographic relief is 300 metres, ranging from 900 metres in Nehalliston Creek to 1200 metres on several knolls in the central and western portion of the property.

Glaciation of the Thompson Plateau has resulted in extensive glacial till cover. The till ranges from very thin (<1 m) cover on ridge tops and knolls to deposits tens of metres thick in major valley bottoms. According to the Geological Survey of Canada the indicated regional ice movement was from 335° to due north. Local deviations to this trend are evident and likely influenced by topographic features such as the larger drainages. Many of the glacial striations observed by the writer in the area confirm ice directions ranging from 320° to 340°.

2.4 Climate and Vegetation

The G property is forested with fir, spruce, balsam and pine along with minor deciduous vegetation. Commercial timber harvesting has been taking place for many years resulting in vastly improved access into many parts of the property. The south-eastern portion of the property falls under a small timber licence held by Mr. Ed Salle of Barriere, BC. Substantial clear-cut logging took place in late 2006 in the western quarter of the property by Tolko Industries where the Mountain Pine beetle has killed most of the lodge pole pine.

Because the Coast Mountains act as a barrier to the moist westerly air flow, the Interior Plateau immediately to the east of this mountain chain has a much drier and more continental climate. Summers tend to be warm and dry; winters cooler, but less moist. Summer temperatures can reach 30°C, however the average temperature in the



summer months is in the 20s. Snow accumulations on the property range from 1 to 2 metres. The property is accessible from May until early November.

2.5 Claims

The property consists of 23 contiguous mineral claims (Figure 2). Mineral Titles Online (MTO) records indicate the property covers 865 hectares. All but one claim (556177) were acquired by ground staking and thus predate the MTO system. Table 1 lists the property claims.

Table 1 Claim Details

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owners	Good To Date	Area (ha)
324452	GEO	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	300
324453	G-2	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324454	G-3	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324455	G-4	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324456	G-5	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324457	G-7	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324458	G-8	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324459	G-9	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324460	G-10	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324461	G-11	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324462	G-12	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324463	G-13	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324464	G-14	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324465	G-15	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324466	G-16	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324467	G-17	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324468	G-18	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324469	G-19	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324470	G-20	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324471	G-21	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324472	G-22	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
324473	G-23	Bullrock (70%), Allegra (30%)	2011/Mar/31	25
556177	G-24	Bullrock (100%)	2008/Sep/18	40

The registered owners of the claims are Bullrock Minerals Inc. (70%) and Allegra Capital Corp. (30%). On May 28, 2007 Bullrock entered into an option agreement with Allegra allowing Bullrock to earn a 70% interest in the claims. The “G” property is bounded on all sides by other mineral claims. The Cross claims (G. Wolanski) bound the property to the north and the Deer Lake property (Electrum Resource Corp.) bound the property to the northwest. Claims owned by Candorado Operating Ltd. bound the G property to the west and south west while the Bill claims (G. Wolanski) are situated along the southeast border. Claims owned by Richard Keep and Edward Kress border the eastern claim boundary.

2.5 History

The earliest wave of exploration was the search for gold in the late 1800s which resulted in the discovery of small deposits of placer gold in Eakin Creek just south of the property. In the early 1930s gold bearing, sulphide rich skarn zones were discovered near Deer Lake approximately seven kilometres northwest of the G property. Small shipments of hand-cobbled multi-ounce gold “ore” were reportedly made to a smelter in the 1930s.

During the 1960s exploration shifted toward the search for porphyry style copper ± molybdenum mineralization. Several drilling programs were conducted with considerable emphasis in the Deer and Friendly Lake areas. Exploration companies included Anaconda, Rio Tinto, Vital Pacific and Teck Corp.

The area in and around the G property has been intermittently staked and explored for several years in the search for bulk tonnage copper deposits. In 1983 the DeBock brothers of Clearwater, BC discovered gold mineralization in the Cedar skarn zone along the newly constructed Highway 24. From 1985 to 1987 Craven Resources Inc. conducted mapping and 40 km of geochemical and magnetic and VLF-EM surveys on the Cedar and along the southerly geologic-structural trend. In 1988 Pacific Comox Resources carried out prospecting followed in 1989 by additional magnetic and VLF-EM surveys.

In 1988 prospector George Wolanski discovered the “G” showing gold mineralization associated with narrow quartz veins in a road cut along the south side of Highway 24 approximately 1.5 km west-southwest of the Cedar showing. During the next two years Esso Resources Canada conducted soil and silt surveys over the property and surrounding area. Anomalous amounts of gold in soil and silt were found in several areas however no major follow-up work was done. During this time a series of quartz veins known as the Cedar Sheeted veins were discovered in the Nehalliston Creek canyon.

In 1991, Huntington Resources Inc. conducted soil sampling southerly of the Esso Resources grid and delineated several north-south trending gold anomalies. Trenching and test pits excavated along one of the strongest anomalies encountered large, often angular limonitic boulders. Many of the boulders contained multi-gram gold and silver. Trenching revealed that these rested on barren dioritic rock and had therefore been glacially transported. Since then no further follow-up work has taken place.

In 1994 the claims were optioned to B. C. Feldspar however no work was completed. In 1995 the claims were optioned to Mainstay Capital and related companies Ardent Ventures and Beau Rock Industrial Minerals Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. No work appears to have been recorded. In 2000 Allegra Capital Corporation conducted trenching and drilled four short diamond drill holes totalling 284 metres on a garnet-wollastonite skarn. Since 2000 there is no record of exploratory work on the property.

In 1998 and 2000 the BC government released the results of “basal till” sampling for the area covering the G property. One of seven of the highest order gold anomalies from this survey is situated on the property just southeast of the mineralized float boulder area.

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

According to the Geological Survey of Canada the “G” property lies within a highly variable sequence of alkaline volcanics, sediments and intrusive rocks in the southern extension of the Quesnel Trough. This structurally complex assemblage forms a north-northwesterly trending belt that can be traced over 1,000 km from the US border to Northgate’s Kemess Mine north of Prince George. A similar rock assemblage forms a westerly trending arc shaped belt that extends to Nova Gold’s Galore Creek deposit. In the North Thompson region these rocks are situated between Palaeozoic metamorphosed rocks to the east and extensive Tertiary “plateau” volcanics to the west. Faulting is complex with the north striking North Thompson River fault as the dominant regional structure.

3.2 Local Geology

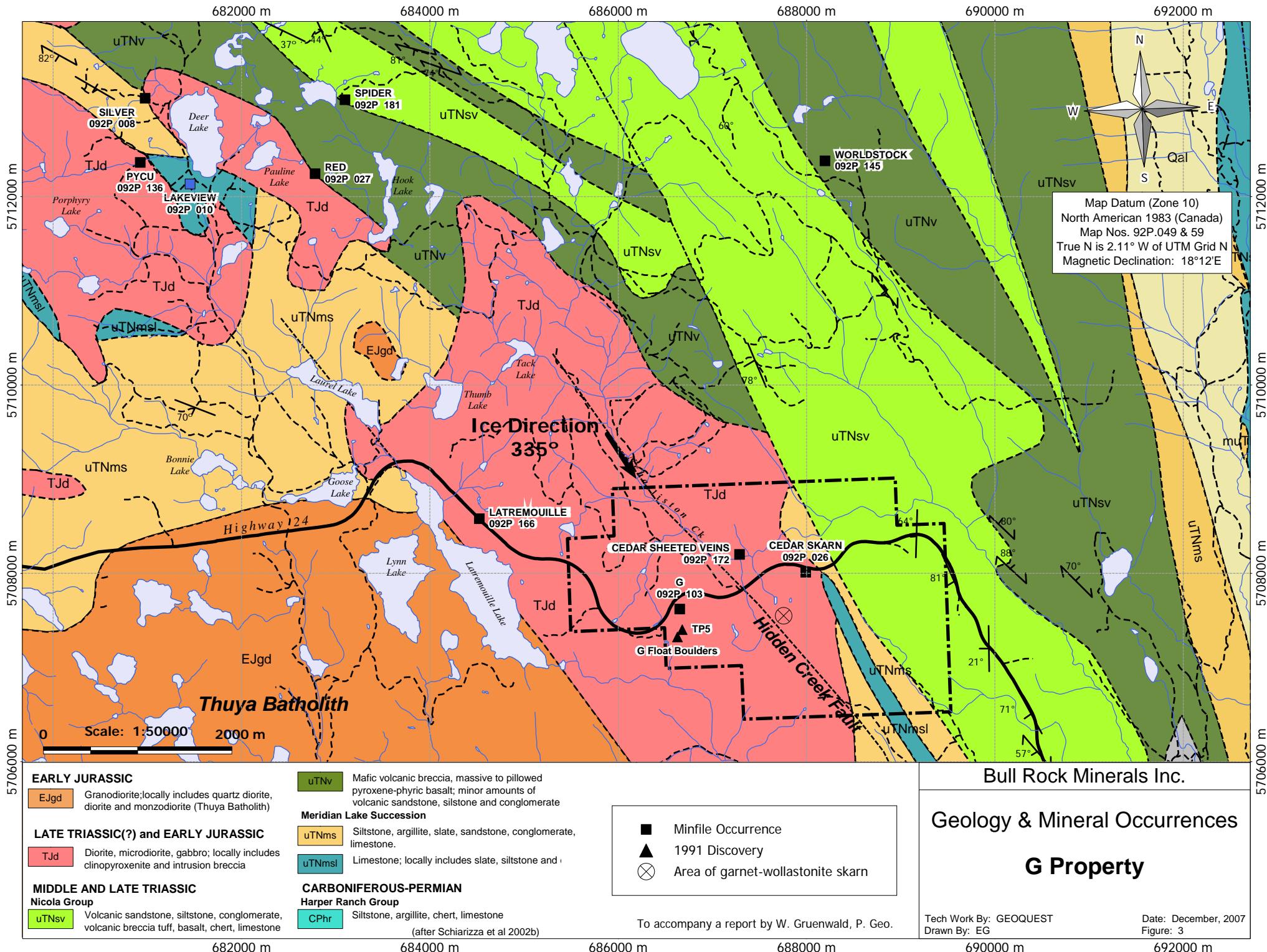
BC Geological Survey mapping (Schiarizza et.al, 2002) indicates that several lithologic units underlie the property (Figure 3). The eastern third of the “G” property is underlain by an elongate north-northwest trending belt of late Triassic Nicola Group volcaniclastic rocks consisting of volcanic sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, volcanic breccias, tuff, basalt, chert and limestone. These units are separated near the middle of the property by sedimentary rocks assigned to the Meridian Lake succession of the Nicola Group and consist of siltstone, argillite, slate, sandstone, conglomerate and limestone. A prominent exposure of limestone occurs as steeply dipping and northwest-striking horizons along Highway 24 where a 40+ metre wide exposure has reportedly been traced north of Nehalliston Creek.

The northern end of the Thuya Batholith of late Triassic or early Jurassic age (Elgd) is mapped just west of the property. This large intrusion (2000 km²) is composed of diorite, granodiorite, monzonite and gabbro. A number of probable satellite intermediate to mafic intrusions are mapped in the region around the Thuya Batholith. The western half of the G Property overlies a northwest trending body of late Triassic – early Jurassic diorite, microdiorite and gabbro, with local clinopyroxenite and intrusion breccias. These intrusive rocks are sometimes referred to as the Dum Lake intrusions (TJd). An ultramafic body that predates the Thuya Batholith several kilometres southeast of the property (not shown) may be related to deep-seated regional faults.

Between the G property and Deer Lake to the northwest the geology largely consists of Dum Lake intrusives and Nicola Group rocks. The latter are mapped as a northwest trending assemblage of intercalated andesite, limestone, siltstone, argillite and tuff. Skarns and elongate, concordant (?) zones of silicified calc-silicate are mapped. The latter appear proximal to small bodies of hornblende granodiorite and pyroxene diorite that likely part of the TJd unit.

Bedrock exposures are not common on the G property due to widespread but shallow glacial till. Rock types observed generally consist of dioritic rocks with gabbroic phases especially in the western portion of the property. Moving easterly the lithologic make up includes volcanics and limey sediments. This diversity is evident in the four drill holes that tested skarn zones in the centre of the property where drill logs describe altered volcanic and intrusive rocks, silicified zones, garnet-wollastonite and marble.

Alteration is pervasive in the intrusive rocks and most commonly seen as epidote and chlorite the latter due to breakdown of mafic minerals (hornblende, pyroxene). The felsic intrusive float boulders reveal a suite of alteration including silicification, carbonate (ankeritic), secondary albite, along with hematite and jarosite after pyrite.



3.3 Structural Geology

The Nicola Group rocks have been deformed such that they often dip south-westerly. The region and immediate area of the property is transected by several north-northwesterly trending faults related to the North Thompson River fault system. An inferred fault is mapped as separating the volcaniclastic rocks from the sedimentary Nicola rocks and the western intrusive units.

A local fault splay known as the “*Hidden Creek Fault*”, is inferred by the author to transect the property and extend northwesterly to Nehalliston Creek where there is a distinct deflection in the drainage pattern (Figure 3). It is postulated that such structural features appear to have associated copper-gold mineralization (i.e. Cedar) and potentially controlled the emplacement of small plutonic bodies. An example of the latter is a small felsic plug examined by the writer 3.5 km southeast of the G property on the “Bill” claims. It is conceivable that gold-silver mineralized felsic intrusions may be present in glacial till covered areas that are “up ice” of the mineralized float.

4.0 MINERALIZATION

The region hosts several types of mineral occurrences including gold skarn (Lakeview), porphyry molybdenum (Crazy Fox, Anticlimax), and vein (G occurrence). Recently gold bearing chalcopyrite-magnetite skarn mineralization and auriferous intrusive float was discovered near Deer Lake approximately seven kilometres northwest of the G property. The Deer Lake property is currently being explored by Candorado Operating Company.

The G property is host to four mineral occurrences representing three types of mineralization namely garnet-wollastonite skarn, veins and intrusion hosted gold-silver. The mineral occurrences are described as follows:

The earliest documented occurrence is the **Cedar skarn** (Minfile 092P 026) exposed during the construction of Highway 24. This occurrence is described thus: *“Two sulphide zones, each approximately 1 metre in width, occur within a silicified andesite unit on the footwall side of the large fault structure. The sulphides consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and can make up to 35% of the material in some 1 metre widths within the zones. The sulphides exist as penetrating veins and lenses and disseminations within the andesite. The andesite is silicified but apart from narrow quartz veinlets, major quartz veining is absent. Mineralization was not present in the hanging wall limestone chert unit in the road cut area but some hand dug pits revealed minor chalcopyrite within this unit underlying a soil geochemical anomaly south of the new road cut. Chalcopyrite mineralization also occurs in skarnified zones north of the Nehalliston Creek canyon. It is apparent that the mineralization is associated with the fault system over a strike length of some 4 to 5 kilometres and that massive sulphides occur in the structure”*.

A garnet-wollastonite skarn zone located 0.5 kilometres southeast of the Cedar is a significant mineral occurrence. Garnet has been traced as float and outcrop over several hundred metres south of Highway 24 (Figure 3). Drilling during 2000 intersected a “skarnified” assemblage of volcanic and intrusive rocks containing zones of garnet and wollastonite several metres wide. Evidence of gold and sulphide mineralization in core and surface samples may present additional potential. This mineralization does not appear to be related to the Cedar showing.

Quartz veins are documented in two areas of the property. In the western portion of the property, along Highway 24, gold mineralization at the “G” occurrence (Minfile 092P 103) consists of fracture controlled quartz-calcite veinlets within dioritic rocks. Veinlets range from hairline to three centimetres wide. Minor amounts of pyrite and

galena are evident as is chloride/epidote alteration and local brecciation. Rock sampling by Esso Minerals along the southern Highway 24 road cut yielded a 3.0 metre interval grading 3.15 g/t Au within a 14 metre interval containing 0.9 g/t Au. This mineralization was not traced beyond the highway exposure. The writer investigated this showing in 2007.

During the Esso Minerals program quartz veins called the **Cedar Sheeted veins** (Minfile 092P 172) were discovered in Nehalliston Creek 500 metres northeast of the Discovery showing. These veins are described by K. Dom (1989) thus: *"The exposure consists of a series of six, sub-parallel, milky-white, quartz veins trending 010° and dipping 50° westward. These veins pinch and swell average 20 cm wide and are exposed over a 25 m² moss covered bank. Up to 2% pyrite and traces of galena are present. The host rock is fine-grained, micro-porphyritic and is probably related to the late, more felsic intrusive pulse".*

The fourth and potentially important mineral occurrence is gold-silver mineralized float boulders that were discovered less than 300 metres south of the "G" occurrence. Angular to subangular mineralized float boulders were traced on surface and in test pits over a north-south extent of almost 500 metres. Several excavated float boulders measured 1.25 metres across and a 2.7 metre boulder was found along a soil grid line. For the most part float boulders consist of limonitic, bleached looking, siliceous and variably brecciated rocks (Photo 1). Some boulders are silicified and locally quartz stockwork veined. Disseminated, limonite coated pyrite (2-5%) and hematite is often present.



Photo 1 – Test Tip TP-8 Boulders

The mineralized float often resembles altered, “felsic” intrusive rock that strongly contrasts the underlying coarse grained and more mafic Thuya (?) intrusive rocks. Breccia textures observed in some float also suggests a tectonic component associated with the source lithology. These float boulders represent an as yet undiscovered source(s) on or around the G property. The closest similar bedrock occurrence is a small felsic “plug” approximately 3.5 km southerly and “down-ice” of the G property. Interestingly this intrusive was explored by Mr. Wolanski who discovered quartz veinlets containing minor galena and up to 30 g/t gold. The author believes that one or more similar intrusive plugs emplaced along one of the major faults in the area may be the potential source of the mineralized float.

Petrographic analysis was conducted in 1999 by Vancouver Petrographics on three mineralized float boulders for Electrum Resources Corp. The purpose of this work was to assist in their identification and to determine if these rocks could emanate from intrusions on the adjacent Deer Lake property. The location of the referenced petrographic samples is shown on a compilation plan (Figure 4) taken from assessment report # 22183. The following information is taken from the petrographic report.

TP-8: (2.0 g/t Au, 24.7 g/t Ag)

Brecciated, silicified and mineralized porphyritic volcanic with pervasive carbonate alteration. Small grains of native gold are enclosed by pyrite, which in turn are often rimmed by hematite. This rock is likely a volcanic subunit of the Nicola Group that has been brecciated, silicified and mineralized. Sampling by Minnova (G. Wells, 1992) yielded 5.2 g/t Au and 14 g/t Ag.

L-5+50S; 1+50E: (4.03 g/t Au, 88.3 g/t Ag)

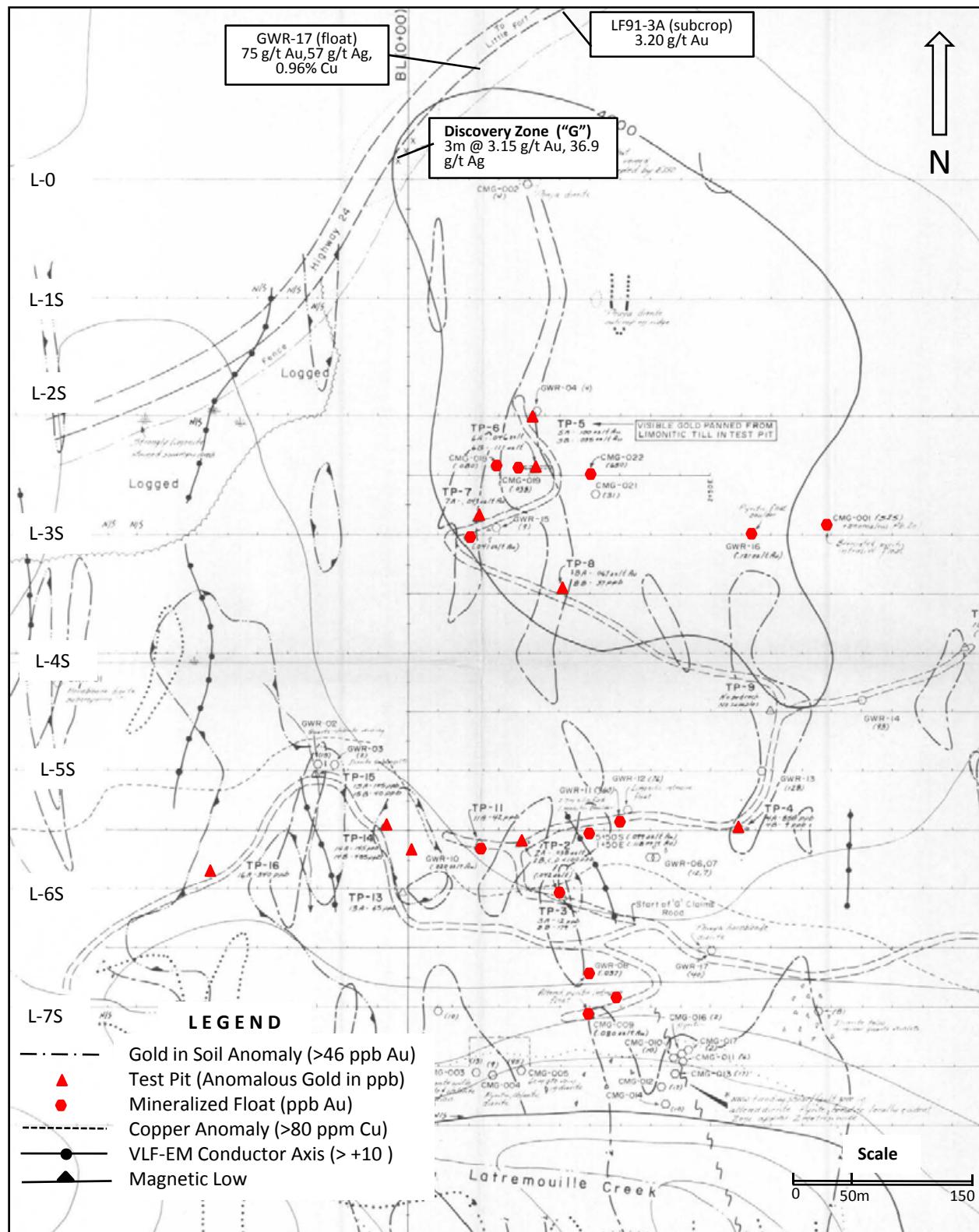
Sample collected 200 metres south of Test Pit “TP-8”. This rock is described as a feldspar rich and probably mafic poor intrusive that has undergone crushing and healing with multi stage carbonate and quartz. Hematite rims most of the abundant pyrite grains (5-7%). It is unlikely that this rock is part of the main Thuya intrusive suite and may therefore reflect a marginal phase or more likely a satellite body.

TP -5A: (2.9 g/t Au, 15.2 g/t Ag)

The most northerly of the float samples is described as a felsic intrusive that has undergone crushing and infilling with quartz and carbonate. Native gold and/or electrum were observed as free grains and occasionally as grains enclosed by pyrite (see photo on below right). The source of this rock is likely similar to sample L-5+50S; 1+50E.

Excavation of Test Pit 5 encountered approximately 2.5 metres of glacial till comprised of silt to boulders. Material from this pit was panned and fine gold was recovered. Microscopic examination revealed several angular (hackly) gold particles. This along with the angularity of float boulders implies a short transport distance and thus a relatively local bedrock source.

Figure 4



Compilation Plan “G” Property

* Taken from Geochemical and Geological Report on the G Claims (1992)

[3] TP5A Brecciated Felsic Intrusive

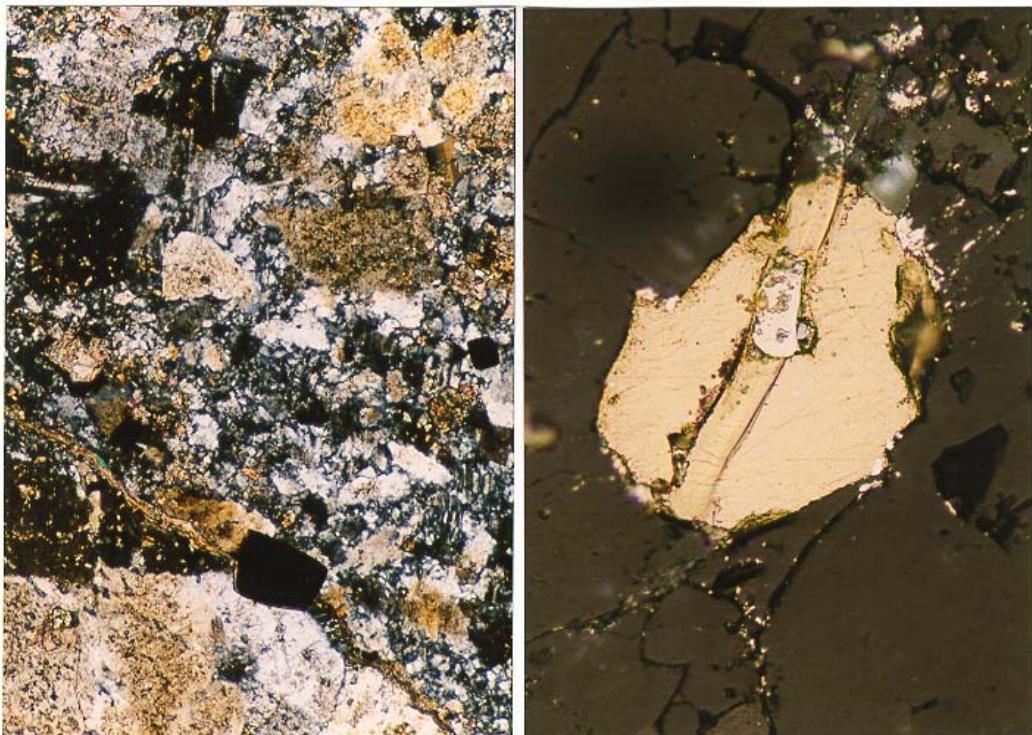


Photo 2 - Photomicrograph of TP 5A sample

Other mineralization found on the "G" property includes:

- 1) **Subcrop** (< 2m) of pale granitic rock along south side of Highway 24 approximately 200 m east-northeast of the Discovery ("G") occurrence. A grab sample (LF 91-3A) assayed 0.103 oz/ton (3.2 g/t) gold. The approximate area was located in 2007 and sampled by the writer.
- 2) **Vein float** reportedly 100 metres northeast of Wolanski sample LF 91-3A. The original sample was a 15 cm piece of pyritic quartz with chalcopyrite. A sample collected by the author in 1999 (GWR-17) assayed 75 g/t Au, 57 g/t Ag and 0.96% Cu. Sampling of the same material by Minnova Inc. (G. Wells, 1992) assayed 57.8 g/t Au and 0.75% Cu. A few remnants of this float was found and resampled by the writer in 2007. This material is radically different than anything else found on the property and indicates the presence of another type of mineralized quartz veining.

5.0 EXPLORATION WORK - 2007

The “G” property has undergone several small programs of geochemical and geophysical exploration since the early 1980s. The work conducted is outlined in this report under History (Section 2.5). The only drilling completed on the property were four holes in 2000 that were focused on a zone of garnet –wollastonite mineralization.

5.1 Geochemical Program

The fieldwork on the G property took place between June 13 and August 30, 2007. On June 13th, the author and Mr. Rob Shives examined the property and developed the 2007 exploration program. The major exploration program (July 23-30) consisted of grid establishment and soil sample collection. Prospecting and rock sampling by the author took place on July 28-30 and August 30, 2007.

The soil grid consists of 12 chain and compass lines totalling 17 kilometres “run” at UTM east-west orientation. In the property area, true north is 2.1° east of UTM grid north resulting in grid lines that are slightly less than 090° orientation. Line spacing is 100 metres with flagged grid stations at 25-metre intervals.

Grid and soil sample co-ordinates are designated as northing and easting in North American Datum 1983 (Nad 83). The UTM system is advantageous to commonly used grid systems that often employ north-south and east-west co-ordinates that usually have no reference or connection to any real world grid system. Since locations for rock sampling are recorded in the UTM system, it was logical to employ the same system for soil grids. An example grid co-ordinate for UTM location 688400N; 5706575E is recorded and marked in the field as “G8400N; 6575E”.

A total of 425 soil and 12 rock samples were collected and shipped to Assayers Canada in Vancouver for gold and ICP analysis. Sample data for copper, gold and silver are plotted on Figures 5a-c respectively (Appendix C).

5.2 Prospecting

Logging roads and clear-cuts were prospected as they provide the greatest likelihood of finding rock outcroppings or mineralized float. Heavily limonitic, sulphide rich or vein bearing bedrock and float was chip or grab sampled and collected in 6mil plastic sample bags. Representative hand specimens were collected for detailed description and future reference. A Garmin GPS was used to locate rock samples and the site was marked with flagging and/or aluminium tags. Appendix B contains the rock sample descriptions.

5.3 Sample Analysis

Soil and rock samples were analyzed for gold and 34 element inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (ICP). Gold is reported in parts per billion (ppb) while other elements are stated in parts per million (ppm) or percent. A Microsoft Excel spreadsheet containing the complete 2007 analytical data is presented in Appendix A along with the laboratory analytical methodologies. In order to identify correlations and aid with interpretation non-statistical colour coding (conditional formatting) of the analytical data was used.

5.4 Geophysics

In April 2007 the results of 8,900 sq km high-resolution aeromagnetic and airborne gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical survey in the Bonaparte Lake area was released. This survey covered a large area of glacial drift cover including the G property. The author visited the property with Mr. Rob Shives of GamX Inc. and formerly Head of the Radiation Geophysics Section, Mineral Resources Division of the Geological Survey of Canada. Mr. Shives was contracted to provide an interpretation of the data pertaining to the G property.

6.0 PROGRAM RESULTS

6.1 Soil Sampling

Sampling yielded anomalous gold, silver and copper values over several areas of the 2007 grid. Examination of these three geochemical layers indicates the following:

Gold Soil Geochemical Results

A large number (48) of the gold-in-soil values exceed 75 ppb with seven samples exceeding 300 ppb. Three of these returned >500 ppb (0.5 g/t) gold. The anomalous soils are scattered over much of the grid however some patterns are evident. A distinct concentration of samples forms a northerly linear trend near the eastern portion of the grid. This trend is not explained by bedrock as this area is covered by glacial till. Within this trend the two highest values of the survey occur along the bottom of Nehalliston Creek. This may be significant as the creek valley is inferred to be along a northwesterly trending fault zone. In general, anomalous gold values do not correlate well with increased silver or copper sites.

Silver Soil Geochemical Results

Five soil samples contain >1.5 ppm silver. Four of these samples along with several weak to moderately anomalous soils form a distinct concentration in the south-western portion of the grid. Interestingly this anomalous area shows a good correlation with copper. The area is covered by glacial drift with no large outcroppings evident. Therefore this anomaly is unexplained but is a definite exploration target.

Copper Soil Geochemical Results

Ten samples contain >150 ppm copper and three samples contain >300 ppm. The most distinct anomaly is found in the south-western area and is coincident with silver. The remaining anomalous copper sites are scattered with a weak clustering in the central and eastern portion of the grid.

6.2 Rock Sampling

Rock sampling yielded some definitely anomalous results with significant samples as follows:

- a) **WGR07-03 (2.1 g/t Au, 23.6 g/t Ag)** – this sample of quartz vein float just north of the G occurrence is underlain by dioritic bedrock. Rock is likely close to source.
- b) **WGR07-05 (102 ppb Au, 607 ppm Cu)** – massive magnetite skarn float along a logging road. Suspect this originates from a skarn zone along the Nehalliston Creek valley.
- c) **WGR07-08 (7.03 g/t Au)** – is a select sample from quartz veinlets at the G occurrence that confirms that these veinlets are definitely auriferous.
- d) **WGR07-09 (119 ppb Au, 54.9 ppm Ag, 498 ppm Cu)** – this is a **bedrock sample of granodiorite** with minor quartz veinlets along Highway 24. It may be related to the area where G. Wolanski collected bedrock sample LF91-3A that assayed 3.2 g/t Au.
- e) **WGR07-10 (1.70 g/t Au)** – felsic float found along Highway 24 indicates that the “float train” and by inference the source of this material is of substantial width.
- f) **WGR07-11 (27.5 g/t Au, 17.0 g/t Ag, 0.63% Cu)** – this is a resample of a few fragments left from the original GWR-17 vein-sulphide float.

In summary the rock sampling results are very encouraging since they indicate several types of mineralization on the property. Locating the source or evaluating the sample site of some of the above should be part of future exploration programs.

6.3 Geophysics

As previously mentioned Rob Shives was contracted to review the Bonaparte airborne survey data over the G property and offer observations and recommendations for future work.

Key observations from his report indicate that:

- 1) There are no direct correlations between airborne patterns and known mineral occurrences on the property.
- 2) Radiometric and magnetic data in the vicinity of known mineralization shows “ternary anomalies” in three areas one of which correlates with the garnet-wollastonite skarn.
- 3) Thorium/Potassium (eTh/K) lows, one area in particular, is up-ice of Au-Ag felsic float boulders and has a general correlation with anomalous Au, Cu, and Ag soils.

His recommendations were combined with those of the writer and are presented in Section 7.0 (Conclusions and Recommendations). A comprehensive geophysical report along with a series of maps and figures is presented in Appendix D.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The G property is situated along a geologically favourable belt known as the Quesnel Trough that hosts numerous copper-gold mineral occurrences as well as several former and currently producing mines. The property has the geologic potential to host skarn, vein, intrusion related Au-Ag and porphyry Cu ±Au deposits. Already recognized on the property are gold bearing veins in dioritic intrusive rocks and two skarn zones one of which has potential for commercial grade garnet. Gold-silver mineralized float suggest the potential for as yet undiscovered intrusion and vein hosted gold-silver mineralization.

The exploration results to date from the G property justify additional exploration work. Soil geochemistry has proven a valuable exploration tool on the property and its continued application is warranted and recommended.

Future exploration should consist of the following:

PHASE I:

- Extend 2007 grid soil grid west and north to fully test eTh/K airborne anomaly (Shives).
- Extend the northern portion of the 2007 soil grid eastward in order to test the other side of Nehalliston Creek and the north trending gold-in-soil anomaly (Gruenwald).
- Extend the grid lines easterly to cover the garnet-wollastonite zone (Shives and Gruenwald).
- Conduct a modern gradient magnetometer survey along very detailed lines (25m lines with 12.5 m stations) across the known bedrock zone to help map the skarn zone (Shives).
- Soil sample in the eastern portion of the property to explore the airborne geophysical anomalies in sedimentary terrain (Shives).
- Prospecting and rock sampling should be conducted over new grids (Gruenwald, Shives).

PHASE II:

- The second phase of work is contingent on favourable results from Phase I.
- Prior to the field season “A Notice of Work” should be filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines for road access construction, trenching and diamond drilling of the identified targets.
- Diamond drilling 1000-1200 metres (NQ core) in four to eight holes.

An estimate of costs for the program is \$300,000.

Submitted By:

W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

December 21, 2007

Appendix A

Analytical Certificate List

Analytical Data

Methodology

List of Analytical Certificates for the 2007 G Property Program

Laboratory	Certificate Number	Certificate Date
Assayers Canada	7V1185	29 June 2007
Assayers Canada	7V1316	16 July 2007
Assayers Canada	7V1559	24 September 2007

G PROPERTY ROCK SAMPLES - 2007

Assayers Certificate	Sample Name	Easting NAD83	Northing NAD83	Flt Otc	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti ppm	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm		
7V1185RG/RJ	RSG-01	686573	5708179	Flt	<5	<0.2	2.20	<5	60	<0.5	<5	3.30	3	33	35	197	6.16	<1	0.12	<10	1.55	1053	<2	0.05	13	2002	6	1.93	13	9	72	<5	0.19	<10	30	186	<10	131	11		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-01	686185	5708287	Flt	29	0.3	1.71	36	187	<0.5	<5	7.45	2	23	129	25	4.40	1	0.07	<10	2.00	988	<2	0.02	48	847	2	1.37	5	11	769	<5	0.01	<10	<10	125	<10	56	6		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-02	686266	5707665	Flt	14	0.7	1.41	105	182	<0.5	<5	7.41	3	42	341	33	5.08	<1	0.13	<10	4.44	1531	<2	0.01	302	757	11	0.43	13	16	346	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	53	<10	98	4		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-03	686499	5707680	Flt	2105	23.8	0.49	<5	63	<0.5	<5	0.44	1	9	182	32	2.19	<1	0.16	<10	0.41	262	17	0.03	9	378	10	0.33	9	3	2	<5	0.09	<10	<10	66	<10	26	4		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-04	686414	5707655	Flt	<5	<0.2	0.28	<5	697	<0.5	<5	2.04	1	4	58	<1	1.91	<1	0.20	11	0.38	668	<2	0.04	4	627	3	0.03	5	1	84	<5	0.01	<10	<10	19	<10	18	2		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-05	687023	5708009	Flt	102	0.2	0.42	94	68	<0.5	48	1.25	22	140	27	607	>15.00	<1	0.05	<10	0.22	419	<2	0.02	79	941	32	3.24	38	<1	59	5	0.03	12	247	182	79	28	35		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-06	686770	5708248	Flt	72	0.4	0.30	<5	100	<0.5	<5	2.09	<1	31	77	<1	1.01	<1	0.17	<10	0.06	608	<2	0.01	8	814	<2	0.35	<5	1	1	<5	0.02	<10	<10	8	<10	6	2		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-07	686764	5708153	Flt	9	0.2	0.39	<5	119	<0.5	<5	0.55	<1	20	93	6	0.79	<1	0.23	<10	0.12	199	<2	0.02	5	647	<2	0.12	5	1	2	<5	0.02	<10	<10	12	<10	7	3		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-08	686541	5707602	Flt	7030	<0.2	1.17	<5	78	<0.5	<5	2.73	1	16	37	<1	3.42	<1	0.71	<10	1.03	680	<2	0.05	8	1002	<2	0.27	5	5	51	<5	0.14	<10	<10	92	<10	26	5		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-09	686752	5707783	Otc	119	54.9	0.28	<5	82	<0.5	<5	2.54	1	5	173	498	1.89	1	0.10	<10	0.31	402	<2	0.01	8	63	<2	0.74	8	2	24	<5	0.03	<10	<10	37	<10	10	2		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-10	686750	5707778	Flt	1710	3.5	0.24	<5	43	<0.5	<5	3.61	1	10	30	1	3.54	<1	0.09	<10	1.07	774	<2	0.06	7	883	2	1.31	<5	5	77	<5	0.02	<10	<10	49	<10	21	4		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-11	686741	5707777	Flt	27520	17.0	0.31	167	31	<0.5	16	0.12	3	33	138	6288	7.12	<1	0.17	<10	0.15	84	<2	0.01	12	346	27	>5.00	11	1	9	<5	0.01	<10	42	12	15	23	5		
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-12	685999	5708699	Flt	203	0.3	1.04	63	33	<0.5	<5	0.88	4	122	65	317	9.32	<1	0.07	<10	0.65	328	<2	0.02	39	659	5	>5.00	16	2	9	<5	0.14	<10	38	34	19	20	10		
Au:					25-50	Ag:	0.5-1.0										Cu:	50-100																							
					50-75		1.0-1.5											100-150																							
					>75														>150																						



8282 Sherbrooke Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5X 4R6
Tel: 604 327-3436
Fax: 604 327-3423

Procedure Summary:

Gold (Au) Geochemical Analysis

Element(s) Analyzed:

Gold (Au)

Procedure:

Samples are dried at 65°C. Rock & core samples are crushed with a jaw crusher. The 1/4 inch output of the jaw crusher is put through a secondary roll crusher to reduce it to 1/8 inch. The whole sample is then riffled on a Jones Riffle down to a statistically representative 300 gram sub-sample. This sub-sample is then pulverized on a ring pulverizer to 95% - 150 mesh, rolled and bagged for analysis. The remaining reject from the Jones Riffle is bagged and stored.

Soil and stream sediment samples are screened to - 80 mesh for analysis.

The samples are fluxed, a silver inquart added and mixed. The assays are fused in batches of 24 assays along with a natural standard and a blank. This batch of 26 assays is carried through the whole procedure as a set. After cupellation the precious metal beads are transferred into new glassware, dissolved with aqua regia solution, diluted to volume and mixed.

These resulting solutions are analyzed on an atomic absorption spectrometer using a suitable standard set. The natural standard fused along with this set must be within 2 standard deviations of its known or the whole set is re-assayed.

A minimum of 10% of all assays are rechecked, then reported in parts per billion (ppb). The detection limit is 1 ppb.



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Tel: 604 327-3436
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Procedure Summary:

35 Element Aqua Regia Leach ICP-AES Analysis

Elements Analyzed:

Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn, Zr

Procedure:

0.500 grams of the sample pulp is digested for 2 hours at 95°C with an 1:3:4 HNO₃:HCl:H₂O mixture. After cooling, the sample is diluted to standard volume.

The solutions are analyzed by Perkin Elmer Optima 3000 Inductively Coupled Plasma spectrophotometers using standardized operating conditions.

Appendix B

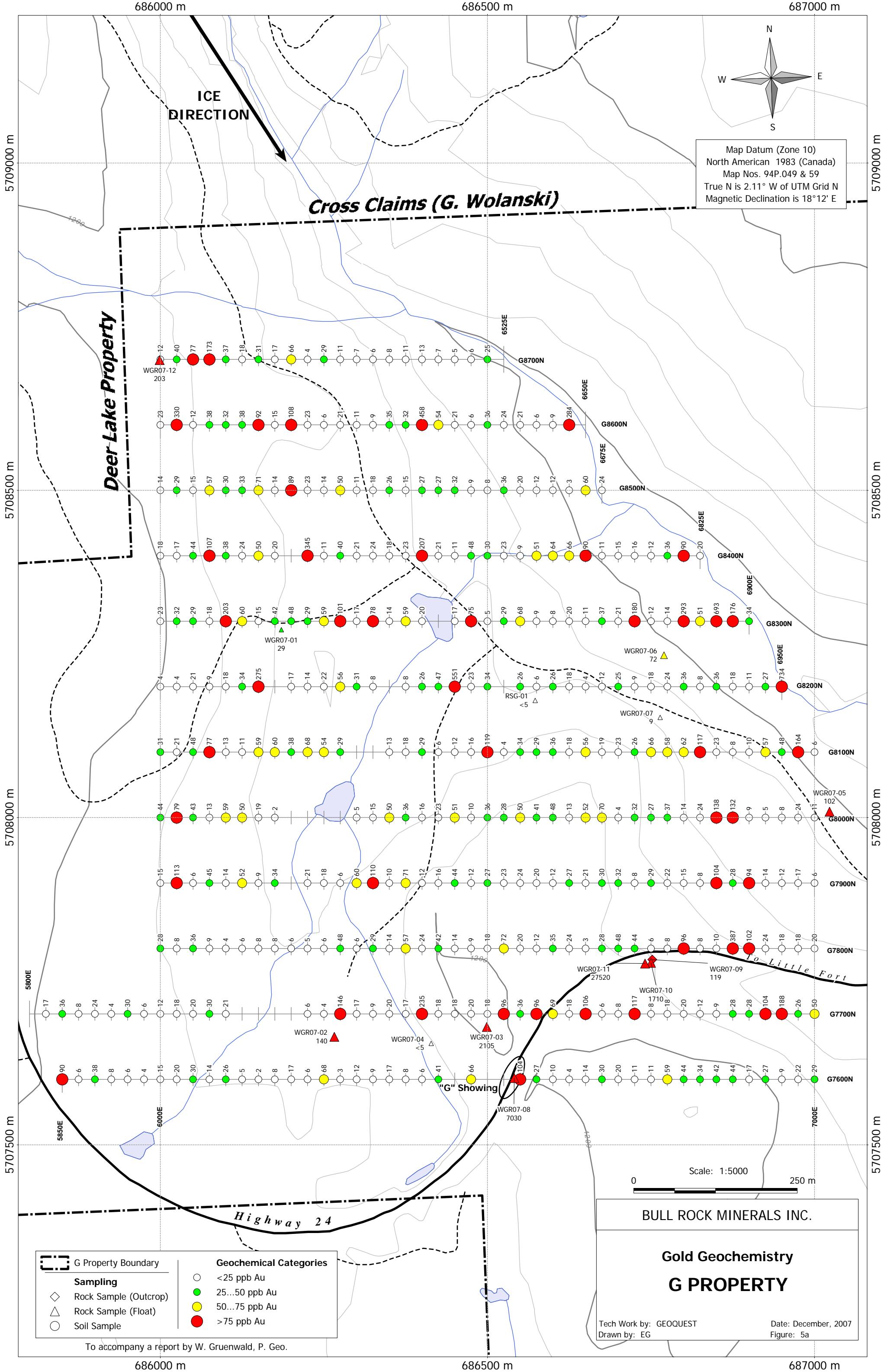
Rock Sample Descriptions

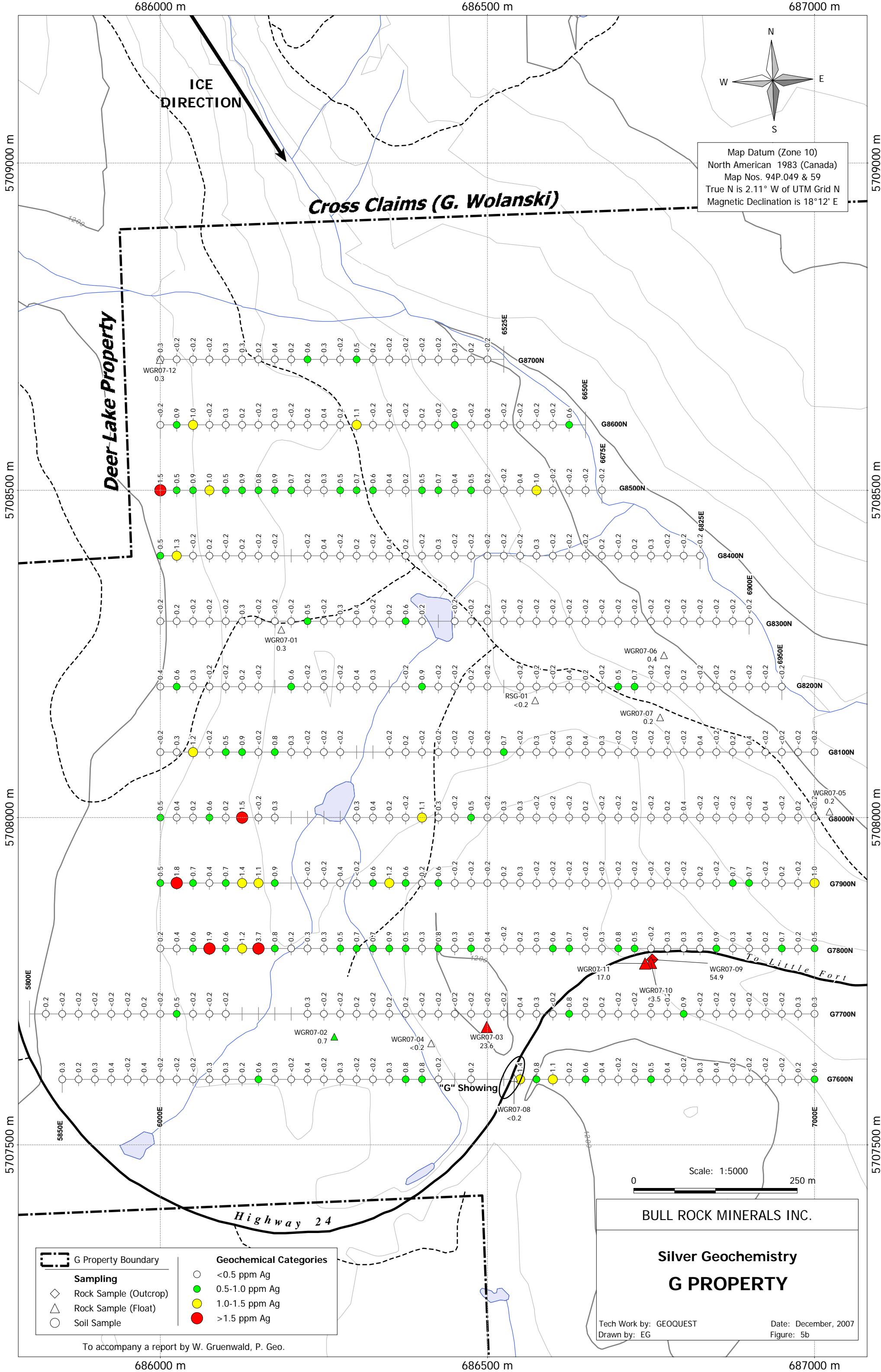
G PROPERTY ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS - 2007

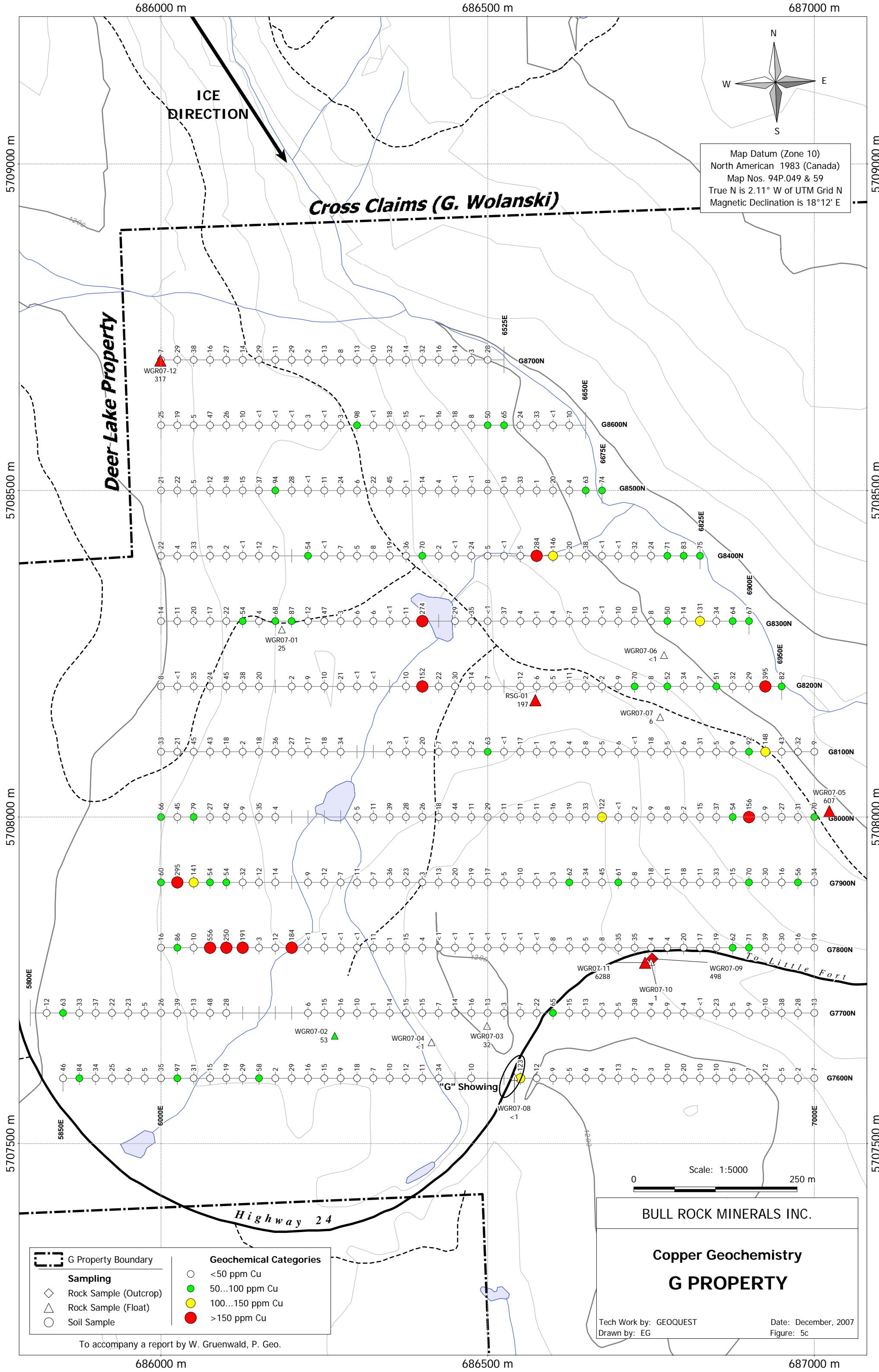
Assayers Certificate	Sample Number	Easting NAD83	Northing NAD83	Float Outcrop	Description	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
7V1185RG/RJ	RSG-01	686573	5708179	Flt	"G-Claims" float, dark grey, fine-grained, rusty, limonitic intrusive "microdiorite", very weakly magnetic; angular pieces to 20 cm; this site bears 354°, 780 m from TP-5 pit.	<5	<0.2	197	<2	6	131
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-01	686185	5708287	Flt	Composite grab from 3 x 3m area of angular cobbles to boulders of white to grey-green, siliceous, variably schistose rock containing well formed pyrite cubes to 2mm. Some very pale grey, silicified fragments with quartz-calcite veinlets to 5-7mm.	29	0.3	25	<2	2	56
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-02	686266	5707665	Flt	Composite grab from numerous angular boulder of very limonitic, red-brown altered intrusive. Some pieces with milky quartz veinlets to 1 cm. Some fragments show distinct green tinge (suspect mariposite). Pyrite content ~1%. Possible subcrop 1-5m wide. Crude trend=140°	14	0.7	53	<2	11	98
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-03	686499	5707680	Flt	Grab sample of quartz veining (to 2 cm) in chloritically altered diorite. Near small hilltop and "up-ice" of TP5 where work in 1991 encountered boulders of altered felsic intrusive with Au to 2.9 g/t.	2105	23.6	32	17	10	26
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-04	686414	5707655	Flt	Talus fragments of angular, possibly felsic, intrusive rock. Contains 1% disseminated pyrite and trace hematite.	<5	<0.2	<1	<2	3	18
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-05	687023	5708009	Flt	Grab sample from subrounded (20cm), very limonitic cobble of fine-grained massive magnetite (60%) with 20% pyrite and remainder as pale green diopside.	102	0.2	607	<2	32	28
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-06	686770	5708248	Flt	Grab sample from unusual white and black breccia. Fragments are subangular to subrounded and up to 25 cm across.	72	0.4	<1	<2	<2	6
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-07	686764	5708153	Flt	Composite grab from several cobbles and boulders (to 20cm) of unusual white and black rock that resembles brecciated felsic intrusive. Collected over 15m length of 2025 road (south bank).	9	0.2	6	<2	<2	7
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-08	686541	5707602	Flt	Select grab of quartz-chlorite veinlets up to 4cm wide over a 3 metre width at base of "G" discovery zone along south side of Highway 24. This sample collected to test Au content of veins only in this dioritic outcrop.	7030	<0.2	<1	<2	<2	26
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-09	686752	5707783	Otc	Chip sample across 1.75m from outcrop in ditch line immediately south of Highway 24. Rock is a granodiorite(?) with minor quartz veinlets to 0.5 cm. This is in approximate area of George Wolanski sample LF91-3A that contained 0.103 oz/t Au.	119	54.9	498	<2	<2	10
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-10	686750	5707778	Flt	Grab sample of several sub-angular to sub-rounded cobbles of felsic intrusive with clots and stringers of hematite. Likely transported from NNW.	1710	3.5	1	<2	2	21
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-11	686741	5707777	Flt	Grab from few pieces left from original GWR-17 sample collected by W.G. in 1991. Very close to WGR07-10 site. Rock consists of ≤2 cm fragments of pyritic quartz material containing chalcopyrite. Original sample yielded Au up to 70+g/t Au.	27520	17.0	6288	<2	27	23
7V1559RA/RJ	WGR07-12	685999	5708699	Flt	Grab sample from 30 x 60cm, very angular, limonitic boulder of pale green, silicified volcanic with 3-10% disseminated py, po and suspect cpy. Several large pieces in area.	203	0.3	317	<2	5	20

Appendix C

Gold, Silver and Copper Geochemistry Plans



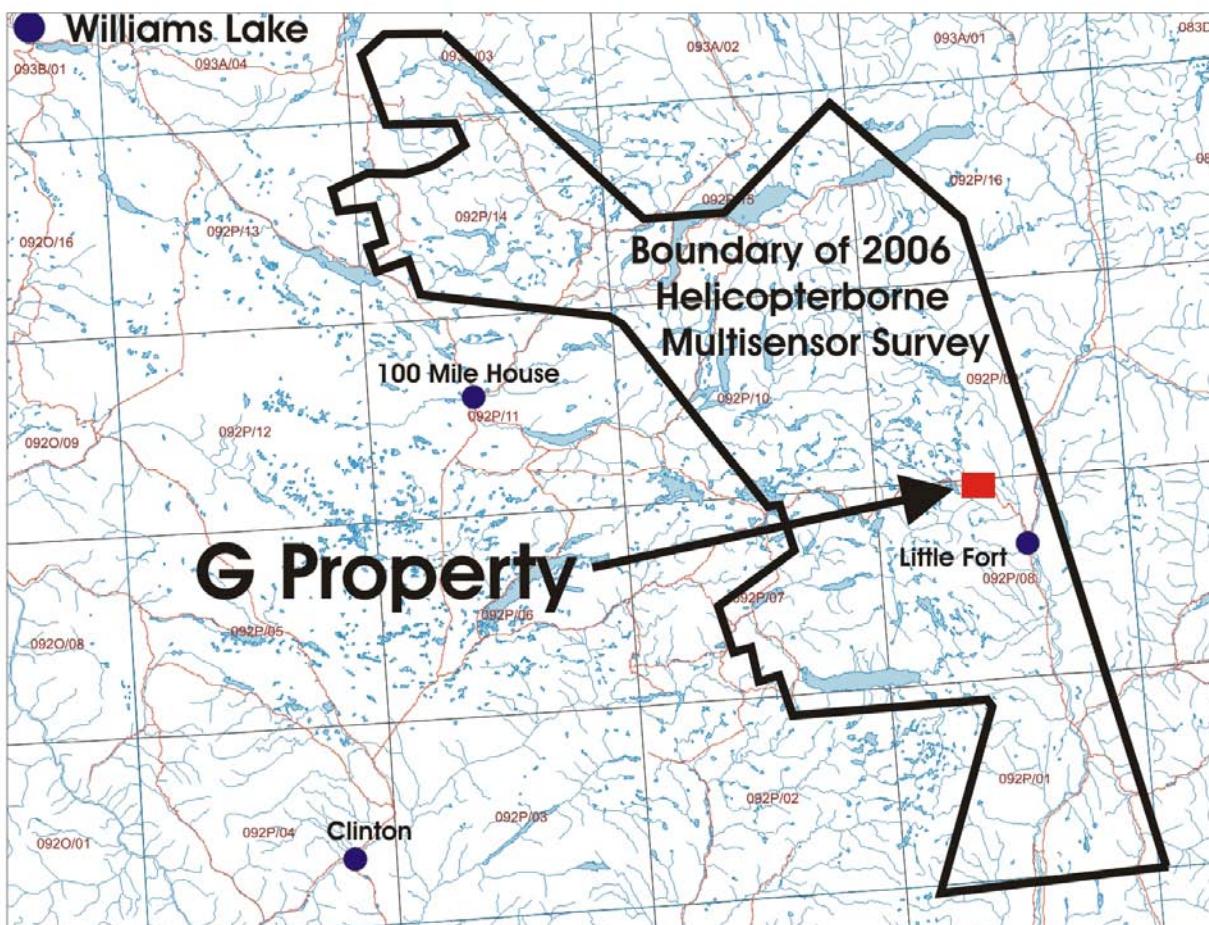




Appendix D

**Interpretation of
2006 Bonaparte Lake Helicopter borne
Gamma Ray Spectrometric/Magnetic Survey
Rob Shives, GamX Inc.**

Interpretation of
2006 Bonaparte Lake Helicopter Borne
Gamma Ray Spectrometric/Magnetic Survey
over the
G Property
British Columbia
(92P/8)



Robert B. K. Shives

Gamma Ray Spectrometry for Exploration

December 14, 2007

**Interpretation of 2006 Bonaparte Lake Helicopter Borne Gamma Ray
Spectrometric/Magnetic Survey
over the
G Property
British Columbia
(92P/8)**

Introduction

A quantitative gamma-ray spectrometric and aeromagnetic airborne geophysical survey of a large region surrounding the G Property was completed in 2006 (cover figure) under contract to the Geological Survey of Canada by Fugro Airborne Surveys. The survey specifications are summarized below. A preliminary interpretation of the public domain data in the vicinity of the G Property (92P/049) was conducted by the author in July 2007, combining the airborne data with geological and geochemical information compiled and provided by Geoquest Consulting Limited, Vernon, BC. Results are described and illustrated below.

Airborne Survey - Spectrometric Data

The airborne survey was completed during September 18th to October 23rd, 2006 and has since been published by GSC as the Bonaparte Lake Survey. The aircraft used was an AS-350-B2 helicopter. Nominal traverse and control line spacings were, respectively, 420 m and 2400 m. The aircraft flew at a nominal terrain clearance of 125 m at an air speed of 120 km/h. Traverse lines were oriented N70°E with orthogonal control lines.

The airborne gamma-ray measurements were made with an Exploranium GR820 gamma-ray spectrometer using nine 102 x 102 x 406 mm NaI (Tl) crystals. The main detector array consisted of eight crystals (total volume 33.6 litres). One crystal (total volume 4.2 litres), shielded by the main array, was used to detect variations in background radiation caused by atmospheric radon. The system constantly monitored the natural thorium peak for each crystal, and using a Gaussian least squares algorithm, adjusted the gain for each crystal.

Potassium is measured directly from the 1460 keV gamma-ray photons emitted by K⁴⁰, whereas uranium and thorium are measured indirectly from gamma-ray photons emitted by daughter products (Bi²¹⁴ for uranium and Tl²⁰⁸ for thorium). Although these daughters are far down their respective decay chains, they are assumed to be in equilibrium with their parents and we refer to the resulting measurements of uranium and thorium as *equivalent* uranium and *equivalent* thorium (symbolized eU and eTh). This terminology is used in this report.

Gamma-ray spectra were recorded at one-second intervals into specific energy windows. The window counts were corrected for dead time, background activity from cosmic radiation, radioactivity of the aircraft and atmospheric radon decay products. The window data were then corrected for spectral scattering in the ground, air and detectors. Corrections for deviations from the planned terrain clearance and for

variation of temperature and pressure were made prior to conversion to ground concentrations of potassium, uranium and thorium, using factors determined from flights over a calibration range at Lac la Hache. The resulting conversion factors for K, eU and eTh are, respectively; 56.88 cps/%, 6.14 cps/ppm, and 3.32 cps/ppm.

Corrected data were filtered and interpolated to a 50m grid interval. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey represent the average surface concentrations that are influenced by varying amounts of outcrop, overburden, vegetation cover, soil moisture and surface water. As a result the measured concentrations are usually lower than the actual bedrock concentrations.

Airborne Survey - Magnetic Data

The magnetic field was sampled 10 times per second using a split-beam cesium vapour magnetometer (sensitivity = 0.005 nT) rigidly mounted to the aircraft in a boom-mounted “stinger”. Differences in magnetic values at the intersections of control and traverse lines were computer-analysed to obtain a mutually leveled set of flight-line magnetic data. The leveled values were then interpolated to a 50 m grid. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) defined at the average GPS altitude for the year 2006.8 was then removed. Removal of the IGRF, representing the magnetic field of the Earth's core, produces a residual component related essentially to magnetizations within the Earth's crust.

G Property Compilation Method

Images from all information sources were layered using CorelDraw v.11 (non-geographic, manual assembly) into a single, multi-layered file. Numerous derived images were exported in Portable Document Format (*.pdf) to support description of the airborne patterns and their spatial relationship to a variety of ground information supplied by Geoquest Consulting Inc. Layers include: magnetic total field (MTF), potassium (K), equivalent uranium (eU), equivalent thorium (eTh), equivalent uranium/equivalent thorium ratio (RUT), equivalent thorium/potassium ratio (RTK), ternary radioactive element map (TER), flight line map (FL), base map, known showings, regional geology. Survey flight line data were viewed in detail as stacked profiles over specific areas of interest using GSC SurView viewing software. The CorelDraw file and all derived images are included on the CD which accompanies this report.

G Property Geology, Mineralization, Exploration History

The geology used in this interpretation is taken from BC Geological Survey Branch Open File 2002-4, Geology of the Nehalliston Plateau, NTS 92P/7, 8, 9, 10, by P. Schiarizza, S. Israel, S. Heffernan and J. Zuber, scale 1:50,000 (Figure 1). Within the G property area, this recent version is similar to previous descriptions (see mineral occurrence descriptions, below). Schiarizza et.al. indicate the western half of the G Property overlies late Triassic – early Jurassic diorite, microdiorite and gabbro, with local clinopyroxenite and intrusion breccias. The eastern one-third of the property comprises late Triassic Nicola Group volcanioclastic rocks: volcanic sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, volcanic breccias, tuff, basalt, chert, limestone. These units are separated in the middle portion of the property by sedimentary rocks assigned to the Meridian Lake succession within the Nicola Group: siltstone, argillite, slate, sandstone, conglomerate and limestone. An inferred fault separates the volcanioclastic rocks from the sedimentary Nicola rocks and the western intrusive units.

Documented mineral occurrences within the property include:

- a) **Cedar Skarn** (BC Minfile No. 92P-026) located at 688102E, 5708040N along Highway 24 containing Cu, Ag, Au, Pb, Mo. The Minfile description of this occurrence follows;

The showing is exposed in a roadcut where highly faulted and skarn-altered limestones and associated silicified sedimentary rocks of the late Paleozoic Harper Ranch Group are in contact with diorite, microdiorite and silicified greenstone of the Dum Lake Intrusive Complex. Two separate sulphide zones, each approximately 1 metre wide, are enclosed within silicified microdiorite and greenstone. The two zones are estimated to contain approximately 20 to 35 percent sulphides respectively, comprising veins, lenses and disseminations of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. A one metre sample across the most sulphide-rich zone analysed 7328 ppm copper, 4.5 ppm silver, 580 ppb gold; a sample of the same width across the other sulphide zone yielded 6154 ppm copper, 4.2 ppm silver and 160 ppb gold. A selected sample assayed 11,474 ppm copper, 9.1 ppm silver and 1460 ppb gold (Assessment Report 13519).

The altered limestone exposed in the Highway 24 roadcut contains local lenses of heavily disseminated pyrrhotite-pyrite, with traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite (Assessment Report 18597), associated with garnetiferous skarn. The limestone can be traced from Nehalliston Creek in the north to Eakin Creek and is sparsely mineralized with chalcopyrite and locally galena (Assessment Report 13519).

The Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Dum Lake complex is comprised of ultramafic and mafic plutonic rocks that could be part of an Alaskan-type intrusive body. The mafic portions of the Dum Lake complex are dominated by coarse to medium-grained gabbro and diorite but locally includes clinopyroxenite, monzogabbro, microdiorite and tonalite. The ultramafic portion of the Dum Lake complex includes an assemblage of variably serpentinized, locally talc and carbonate-altered rocks consisting of clinopyroxenite, wehrlite and dunite. The Dum Lake complex is truncated by granodioritic rocks of the Triassic to Jurassic Thuya batholith on its southeast side. On its eastward side, Dum Lake complex diorites and gabbros are in contact with massive andesites of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and argillites, limestones and cherts of the late Paleozoic Harper Ranch Group (Fieldwork 2000).

The property was staked in 1985 by Craven Resources Incorporated. A program of geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling, panned stream sediment samples, lithogeochemical sampling, magnetic and VLF-EM surveying was carried out (Assessment Reports 13519 and 14477). In 1987, 21 kilometres of magnetic and VLF-EM surveying was completed by Craven Resources Incorporated. A prospecting program was completed by Pacific Comox Resources on the Cedar skarn in 1988 (Assessment Report 17709). Pacific Comox Resources completed 22 kilometres of magnetic and VLF-EM surveying in 1989 (Assessment Report 18612).

- b) **“G” Occurrence** (Minfile No, 92P103) located at 686560E, 5707570N along Highway 24, containing Au, Ag, Pb in veins;

The G occurrence, also referred to as the "Discovery Zone" or Area 1 (Assessment Report 18597), is exposed in a roadcut on Highway 24, 10 (air) kilometres northwest of Little Fort.

The showing consists of a zone of variably oriented chlorite-calcite quartz veins, 1 to 3 centimetres wide, within faulted diorite and gabbro of the Dum Lake Intrusive Complex, near the contact with the Thuya batholith. The veins are mineralized with pyrite and traces of galena. They were explored for their precious metal content (Assessment Report 18597) and yielded assays of up to 3.15 grams per tonne gold and 36.9 grams per tonne silver across 3.0 metres.

The Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Dum Lake complex is comprised of ultramafic and mafic plutonic rocks that could be part of an Alaskan-type intrusive body. The mafic portions of the Dum Lake complex are dominated by coarse to medium-grained gabbro and diorite but locally includes clinopyroxenite, monzogabbro, microdiorite and tonalite (Fieldwork 2000). The ultramafic portion of the Dum Lake complex includes an assemblage of variably serpentinized, locally talc and carbonate-altered rocks consisting of clinopyroxenite, wehrlite and dunite. The Dum Lake complex is truncated by granodioritic rocks of the Triassic to Jurassic Thuya batholith on its southeast side. On its eastward side, Dum Lake complex diorites and gabbros are in contact with massive andesites of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and argillites, limestones and cherts of the late Paleozoic Harper Ranch Group (Fieldwork 2000).

A portion of the G Claim property was staked in 1985 by Craven Resources Incorporated to cover potential skarn and shear-hosted mineralization at the Cedar occurrences (092P 172, 170) located 1.5 kilometres east of the "Discovery Zone". A program of geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling, panned stream sediment samples, lithogeochemical sampling, magnetic and VLF-EM surveying was completed by Pamicon Developments Limited (Assessment Reports 13519 and 14477). In February 1988, George Wolanski identified the "Discovery Zone" along a road outcrop on Highway 24 and staked the G Claims. Esso Minerals Canada Limited optioned the property and in 1988 (Assessment Report 18597) completed a program of soil sampling (364 samples), silt sampling (25 samples), heavy mineral silt sampling (13 samples) and lithogeochemistry (124 samples). In 1991, Huntington Resources Inc. investigated geochemical anomalies south of the Discovery Zone and found float fragments with up to 4.15 grams per tonne gold and 89.1 grams per tonne silver and completed 5.7 kilometres of magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying, soil geochemical surveys (535 samples) and lithogeochemical surveys (81 samples).

- c) **Cedar Sheeted Veins** (Minfile No. 92P-172) located at 687080E, 5708170N along Nehalliston Creek, containing Au, Ag, Pb in quartz veins;

The exposure consists of six, subparallel, milky white quartz veins trending 010 degrees and dipping 50 degrees west (Assessment Report 18597). The veins contain approximately 2 per cent pyrite and traces of galena. They pinch and swell, average 20 centimetres in width and are exposed in a moss-covered area of approximately 25 square metres. The highest assay was 450 ppb gold and 13.7 ppm silver (Assessment Report 18597). The veins are hosted in a fine-grained microporphry which is probably a late and relatively felsic phase of the Triassic-Jurassic Dum Lake Intrusive Complex.

Additional mineral occurrences within the property include:**a) "G" Float Boulders**

Gold-silver mineralized float boulders discovered less than 300 metres south of the "G" occurrence consist of angular to subangular boulders traced on surface and in test pits over a north-south extent of almost 500 metres. Boulders are commonly limonitic, bleached looking, siliceous and variably brecciated rocks. Some boulders are silicified and locally quartz stockwork veined. Others show breccia textures suggesting a tectonic component associated with the source lithology. Disseminated, limonite coated pyrite (2-5%) and hematite is often present. Float resembles altered, "felsic" intrusive rock that represents an as yet undiscovered source(s) potentially on the property.

b) Garnet-wollastonite skarn

Garnet float and bedrock was explored by George Wolanski one kilometre east of the G float boulders. Drilling (2000) intersected substantial widths of garnet and wollastonite mineralization within intrusive and Nicola volcanic rocks. Sporadic sulphide mineralization containing copper and gold was discovered in trenches and drill core.

G Property Interpretation

Approximately 19 km of flight lines cross the property in 8 segments; 2.7 km of control lines cross the property in 1 segment. (Figure 2). At the nominal survey speed (120 km/hr), spectrometric readings were taken approximately every 33 m along the flight path, for a total of roughly 575 airborne readings over the entire property; magnetic readings were taken approximately every 3.3 m, for a total of roughly 6575 magnetic total field readings.

Although the airborne survey line spacing of 420m and orientation of N70°E provides detailed coverage when the data is gridded at regional scales (1:50,000 for example) the sampling provided across the G Property is relatively coarse when gridded at property scales. The images accompanying this report depict data gridded using 50m cells. The ranges of cell values occurring within the G Property boundary for the measured airborne radioactive element concentrations, their derived ratios, and magnetic total field values are tabulated below. Cell locations (NAD83 Zone 10) are also indicated.

Variable		Highest 50m grid cell value within property boundary			Lowest 50m grid cell value within property boundary		
		Units	Value	E	N	Value	E
K	%	1.55	686641	5708184	0.74	687446	5708382
eU	ppm	1.86	689088	5707085	0.17	685494	5707889
eTh	ppm	4.59	687192	5707235	1.57	685640	5708135
eU/eTh	-	0.78	689037	5707141	0.18	688488	5708086
eTh/K	x10 ⁴	3.51	687739	5707932	1.85	686641	5708182
Residual MTF	nT	1189	685519	5707417	-319	688034	5708440

These ranges are of moderate intensity across relatively broad areas within the approximately 2.5 x 4 km extent of the G Property limits. However, as illustrated in Figures 3 through 9, the gridded data patterns for several of the airborne parameters do correlate with known geology, and may provide guides to future exploration. These patterns are described below.

Residual Magnetic Total Field

The gridded data patterns for the residual magnetic total field data (Figure 3) define a NNW oriented fabric, parallel to the mapped regional bedrock geological strike. Highest magnetic values occur along the western boundary of the property, coincident with the western side of the Dum Lake Intrusive Complex. Magnetic variations within this mapped geological unit reflect the mixed composition of the Complex, with higher values related to the more mafic portions, as indicated by Schiarizza's sample site 00SIS-23 (Figure geology XX) described as a gabbro with pyrite stringers. The magnetic patterns can therefore be used to further subdivide the Complex within the G Property, according to high, moderate, and low magnetic signatures. Consistently lower magnetic values occur over the eastern side of the property, mapped as mid-to-late Triassic Nicola Group volcaniclastic sediments (sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, volcanic breccias, tuff, chert, limestone, slate). The magnetic patterns here are subdued and do not support subdivision or distinction of specific lithologies, although a linear, low amplitude magnetic feature which extends off the southeast corner of the property does appear coincident with stratigraphy within the eastern panel of the Meridian Lake succession (unit u>Nms).

Low residual magnetic total field values are associated with the Cedar skarn (Cu, Ag, Au, Pb, Mo) occurrence, lying along the eastern margin of the Dum Lake Intrusive Complex within highly faulted and skarn-altered limestones and associated silicified sedimentary rocks of the late Paleozoic Harper Ranch Group. Approximately 1 km to the west and towards the interior of the Complex, low-to-moderate magnetic values overlie the Cedar Sheeted Veins occurrence, reflecting the relatively non-magnetic phase of the felsic host rocks, a microporphyritic phase of the Dum Lake Intrusive Complex. The G-float occurrence is located within the central part of the Complex, overlying slightly higher magnetic total field values which may be caused by the more magnetic mafic intrusive rocks exposed to the west or at depth below the occurrence.

Breaks, bends or termination of the NNW magnetic trends across ENE topographic trends (valleys) may provide evidence of ENE faulting not indicated on Schiarizza's map, in the vicinity of the Cedar Sheets veins, and further south along Latremouille Creek. Bends or changes in the mapped geological contacts along these trends may also support interpretation as faults. Similar ENE magnetic breaks have been interpreted on the adjoining Deer Lake Property to the northwest. Closer examination of the airborne magnetic data using the calculated vertical gradient may improve resolution of these trends.

Radioactive Element Patterns

The airborne radioactivity data provide quantitative estimates of potassium, uranium and thorium concentrations in the upper 30 cm of the earth's surface. Each 1 second reading represents the averaged K, eU or eTh value over a broad area, which may include highly variable proportions of bedrock (if exposed), overburden, soil, vegetation and water. The non-bedrock materials tend to dilute or mask the bedrock signatures, but generally do reflect the local bedrock influence. More information on the technique and data interpretation is provided at http://gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/gamma/survey_e.php. The shapes

of radioactive elements patterns defined by the regional airborne survey has been interpreted over the adjoining Deer Lake Property to indicate glacial transport direction at 160 +/- 15 degrees (SSE) over distances of less than 2 km. This is supported by similar patterns over the G-Property.

A complimentary relationship between magnetic and radioactive element patterns is well known, whereby mafic magnetic rocks tend to have low concentrations of K, eU and eTh, and in contrast, more siliceous felsic rocks are commonly less magnetic with increased K, eU and eTh. This relationship is also apparent within the G Property. The radioactive element patterns can be described as 4 roughly 1 km-wide NNW oriented (geology-parallel) panels, from west to east;

1. The western magnetic high interpreted as mafic gabbros within the Dum Lake Complex coincides with low K (Figure 4), eU (Figure 5) and in particular, eTh (Figure 6) values. This panel extends from the G-float occurrence to the west, off the G-Property;
2. East of the G-float occurrence and straddling the Cedar Sheet Veins occurrence is a panel of increased radioactive element values (all three elements), again best indicated on the eTh map. The eTh trend passes through the occurrence and is offset to the west at the southern property boundary, supporting the mag-interpreted (above) cross faulting in that area. Greenish hues on the ternary map, and lower magnetic total field values coincide with this panel, all suggesting a more felsic signature within the mapped Complex;
3. Still further east, along the mapped eastern contact of the intrusive Complex and west of the fault shown on Schiarizza's, the third panel is characterized by low magnetic total field and low radioactive element values, correlating "appropriately" with the mapped limestones and clastic sedimentary rocks within the Meridian Lake succession of the Nicola Group. As noted above a narrow, weak but linear magnetic high occurs within this panel and may provide future exploration interest, as discussed in more detail below;
4. East of the Cedar Skarn occurrence and the inferred fault, the eastern side of the property consistently has the lowest magnetic total field values, with moderately elevated K and relatively less-elevated eU or eTh. This correlates with clastic sedimentary units within the Nicola Group.

Exploration Significance

The magnetic and radioactive element patterns defined by the airborne survey have been described above in terms of known bedrock geology. For a variety of reasons the absolute value or amplitude of the anomalies or patterns may be far less important than relative variations between the radioactive elements and their relationship to magnetic patterns. These subtle relationships can provide useful indicators of mineralization in a variety of geological settings. Within the Quesnel Trough, intrusion related (including vein-hosted), porphyry-style and epithermal deposits have been characterized and new discoveries have been made, using these techniques. Within the G-Property, four types of mineralization models (and possibly more) are known or may be possible, including porphyry Cu-Au, sheeted quartz-vein Au-Ag-Pb, felsic intrusion-hosted Au, and garnet-wollastonite skarns, and these may be related to a single, common, or separate events. Two radioactive element relationships are apparent and can be referred to as "ternary" and "low-eTh/K ratio" patterns.

Increased K, eU and eTh concentrations are associated with the Thuya Batholith, lying directly southwest of the property. Relative to eTh, the eU values are slightly lower as indicated by the lower eU/eTh ratios (Figure 7) in the intrusion. The ternary map (Figure 8) depicts relative variations between K (magenta), eU (cyan) and eTh (yellow) concentrations and it defines the Batholith as distinct strong green hues. Within the G-Property, less intense greenish yellow hues on the ternary map occur in 2 discrete zones coincident with relative magnetic lows, along the northern and southern property boundaries within the Cedar Veins – G-float panel. These ternary patterns are interpreted as possibly felsic intrusive zones within the Dum Lake Complex, or unmapped satellite bodies related to the Thuya Batholith. Given the presence of Au-bearing felsic material at the G-float occurrence, this has implications for intrusion-related mineralization, providing a possible guide to exploration within these areas.

The G-float occurrence may also relate to low eTh/K ratios (Figure 9) related to K alteration associated with the mineralization. This ratio provides a sensitive indicator of K enrichment, in a wide variety of geological settings and deposit types, even where the K map alone shows only moderate potassium values. North, and northwest (i.e. up-ice) of the G-float boulder occurrence, a well developed eTh/K ratio low is apparent, measuring approximately 1.8 km E-W by 1 km N-S, and extending NNW off the west side of the property for at least 3 km.

A soil sampling grid was positioned over part of this area during summer 2007. Partial results for the highest Au, Ag and Cu values obtained here are shown in Figure 10. Cursory examination of only these three geochemical layers indicates:

- a) a large number of Au values within this area exceed 75 ppb, several exceed 300 ppb and a few are over 500 ppb;
- b) sites with increased Au values do not correlate well with increased Ag or Cu sites;
- c) a Ag + Cu zone occurs within the center of the eTh/K low where sampled.
- d) The eTh/K ratio low continues to the west and north, where soils were not sampled – the nearest sites are anomalous in all three Cu, Ag and Au.

The garnet-wollastonite-bearing zones (trenched/drilled area, garnet float area, and road cut) occur within the eastern flank of the Dum Lake Intrusive Complex as mapped by Schiarizza, but the host rocks are described in drill core as altered (epidote and chlorite) andesite tuffs with interbedded skarnified limestone. In addition to the garnet and wollastonite potential, anomalous Au values were also obtained. Pyrrhotite and pyrite were noted in the drill core, but the rocks are not sufficiently magnetic or volumetrically abundant to produce an aeromagnetic anomaly. Potassium values are low relative to eU and eTh, resulting in a weak but discernible ternary anomaly (not described above). If this ternary anomaly (Figure 8) relates to the skarn mineralization as an indicator of heat/alteration source (small appendage of Thuya Batholith or independent satellite stock), then it may provide focus for additional exploration in that area.

Conclusions

1. The G-Property has been covered by a regional, public-domain, multisensor (gamma ray spectrometric and magnetic total field) helicopterborne geophysical survey flown in 2006, using 420 m flight lines.
2. Airborne patterns over the property are relatively coarse, reflecting regional-scale geological variations, and more local property-scale features.
3. Direct correlation of the airborne patterns with specific, known mineral occurrences on or near the G-Property is not apparent. However, radioactive element and magnetic patterns in the vicinity of the known mineralization suggest two types of anomalies are possible:
 - a. Ternary anomalies – appearing as yellow-green hues on the ternary radioactive element map, in three areas; one of these correlates with non-magnetic garnet-wollastonite (pyrite-pyrrhotite) skarn mineralization;
 - b. eTh/K lows – appearing as blue/grey areas on the eTh/K map; one area in particular lies up-ice from gold-bearing felsic boulders and has a general correlation with anomalous Au, Cu and Ag soil samples collected in 2007.

Recommendations

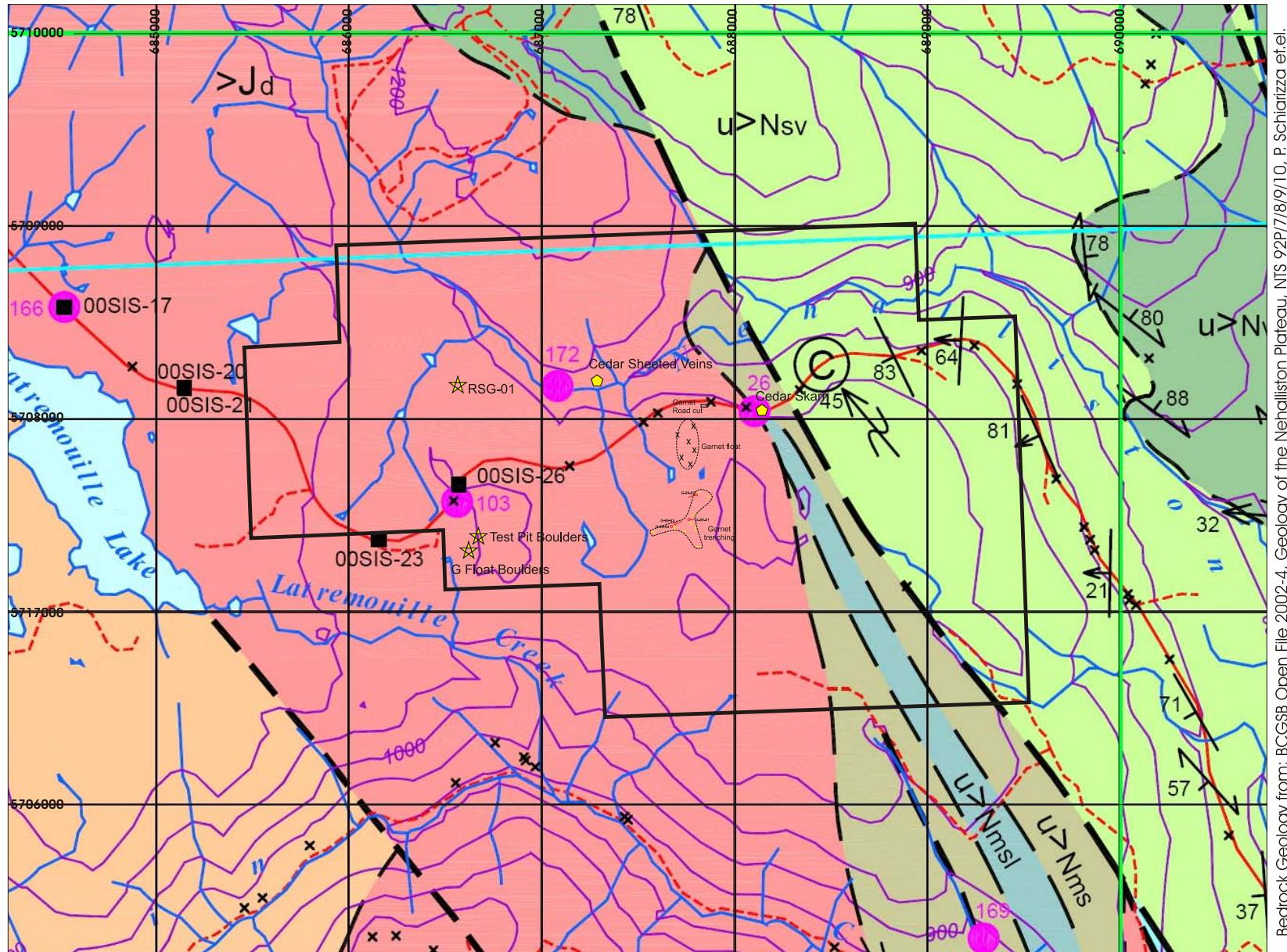
1. In 2008, the 2007 soil grid should be extended to the west and north, to cover the entire G-Property portion of the eTh/K anomaly;
2. Careful prospecting and rock sampling should be done within the 2007/2008 soil grid areas, focused by existing soil anomalies and the airborne radiometric and magnetic patterns;
3. If not already tested (and unknown to the author) the possibility of a magnetic response to the garnet wollastonite mineralization should be investigated using a modern gradient magnetometer system along very detailed lines (25m lines with 12.5 m stations) across the known bedrock zone; if positive, this can be used to extend the zone where appropriate, such as tracing the origin of the garnet float boulders located to the north.
4. Review of all information available for the eastern portion of the property, underlain by Nicola Group sedimentary units should be considered with a view to assessment of potential for sediment-hosted gold deposits, in view of the recent discoveries elsewhere in those rocks; the potassium, eTh/K and magnetic vertical gradient data from the airborne survey will provide insight for this investigation.

R. Shives

President, GamX Inc., Ottawa

- December 14, 2007

Figure 1: G-Property Geology



**BULL ROCK
MINERALS INC.**

Figure 1

Base, property boundaries,
geochemical info, mineral
deposit locations and other
information used in this
interpretation were provided by
Geoquest Consulting Limited.

Projection: NAD 83 Zone 10

G Property

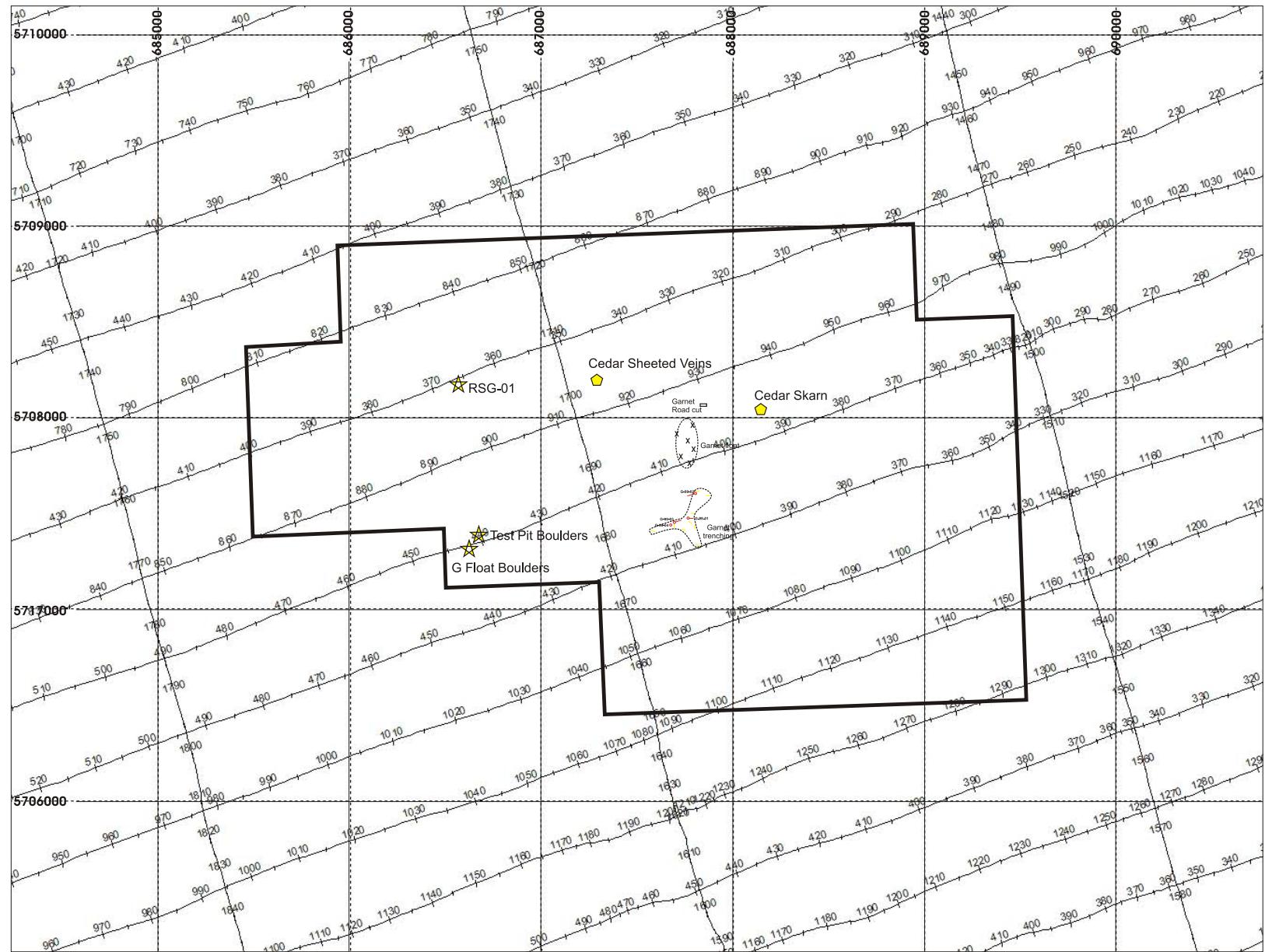
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kilometers

Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometric
and
Magnetic Total Field Survey, 2006

Airborne Data Interpretation
R. Shives, GamX Inc., Ontario
September, 2007



Figure 2: G-Property Flight Map



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G Property

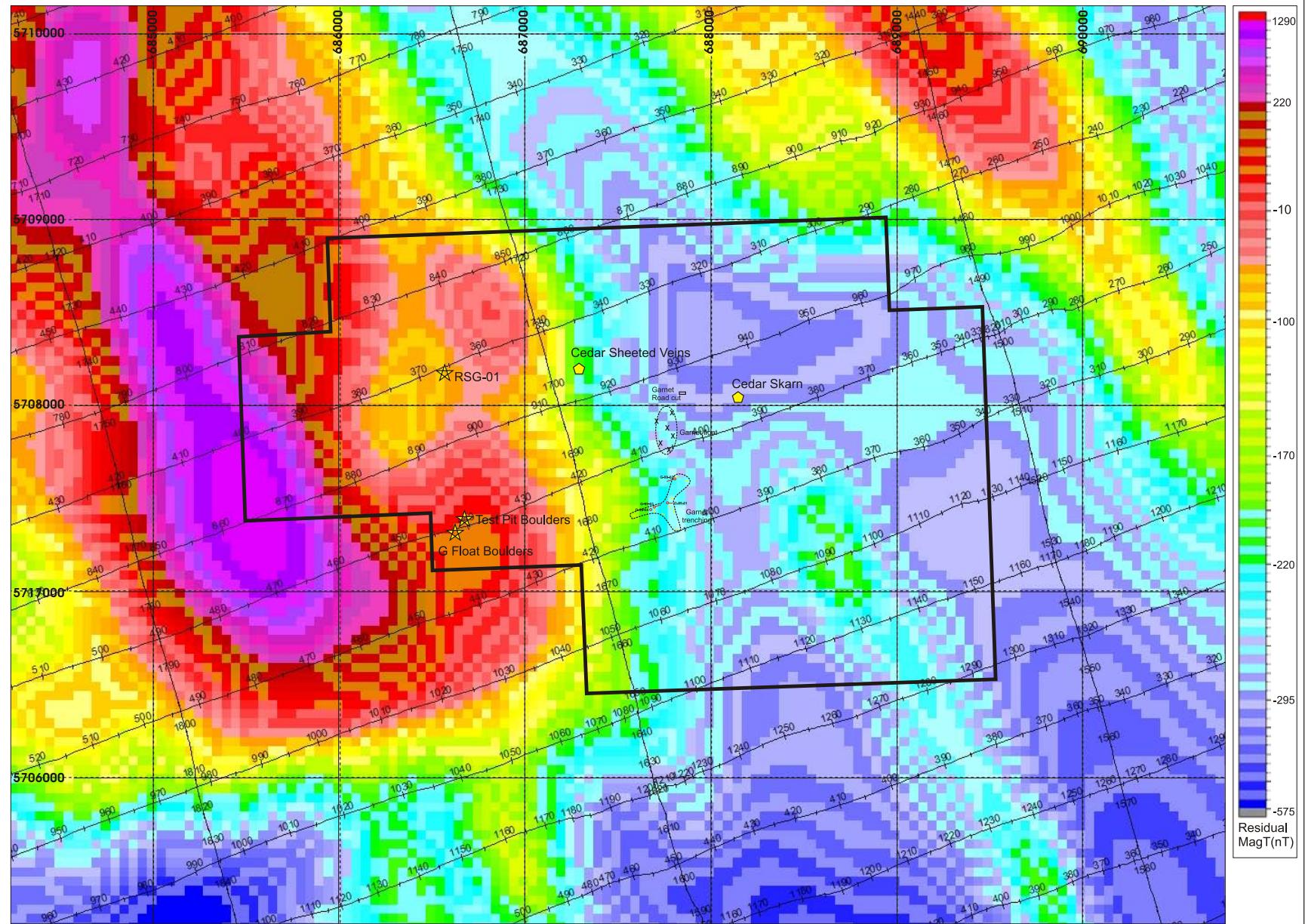
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Figure 3: G-Property Magnetic Total Field (MTF)



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G Property

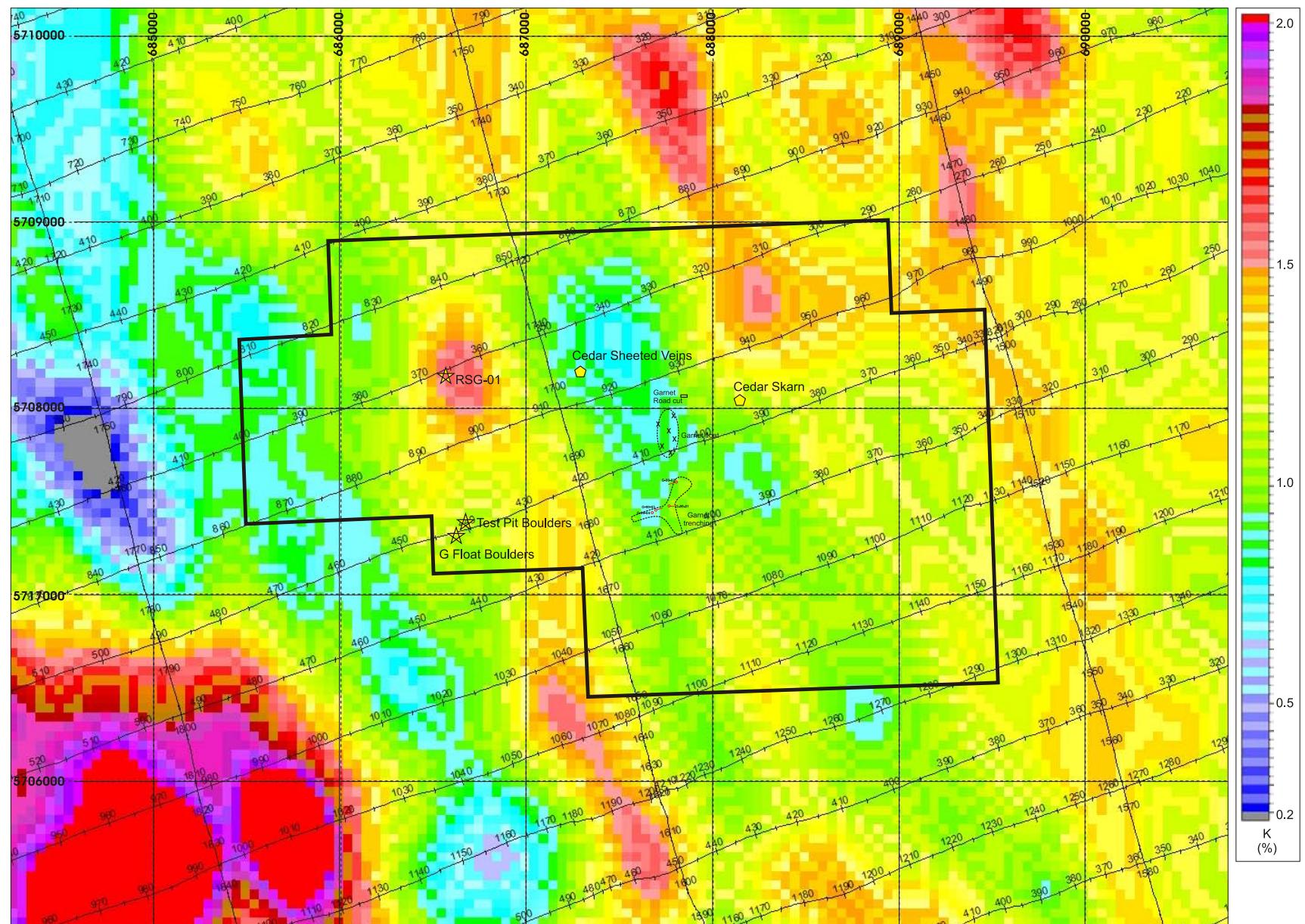
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kilometers

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Figure 4: G-Property Potassium (K)



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G Property

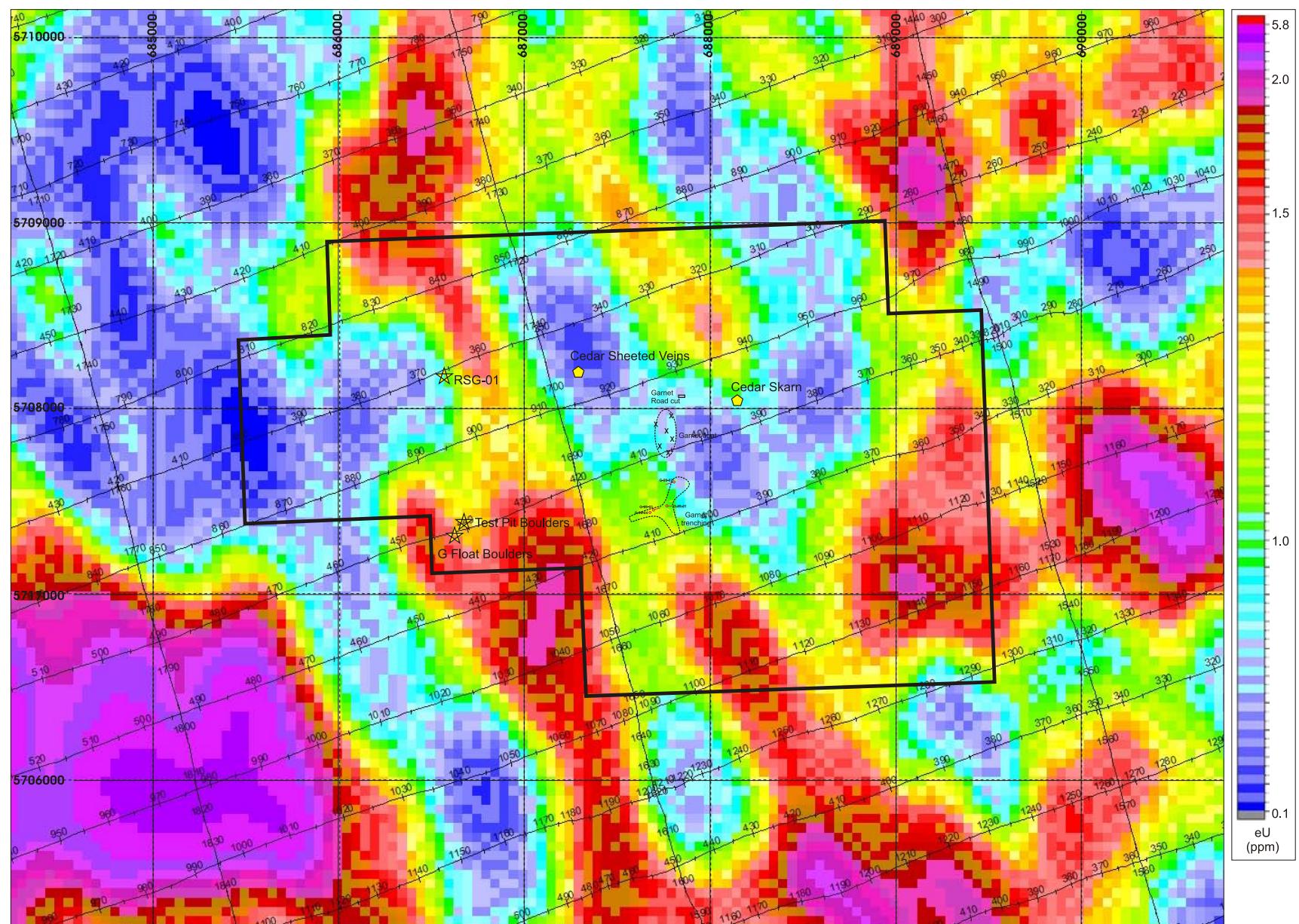
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Figure 5: G-Property Uranium (U)



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G Property

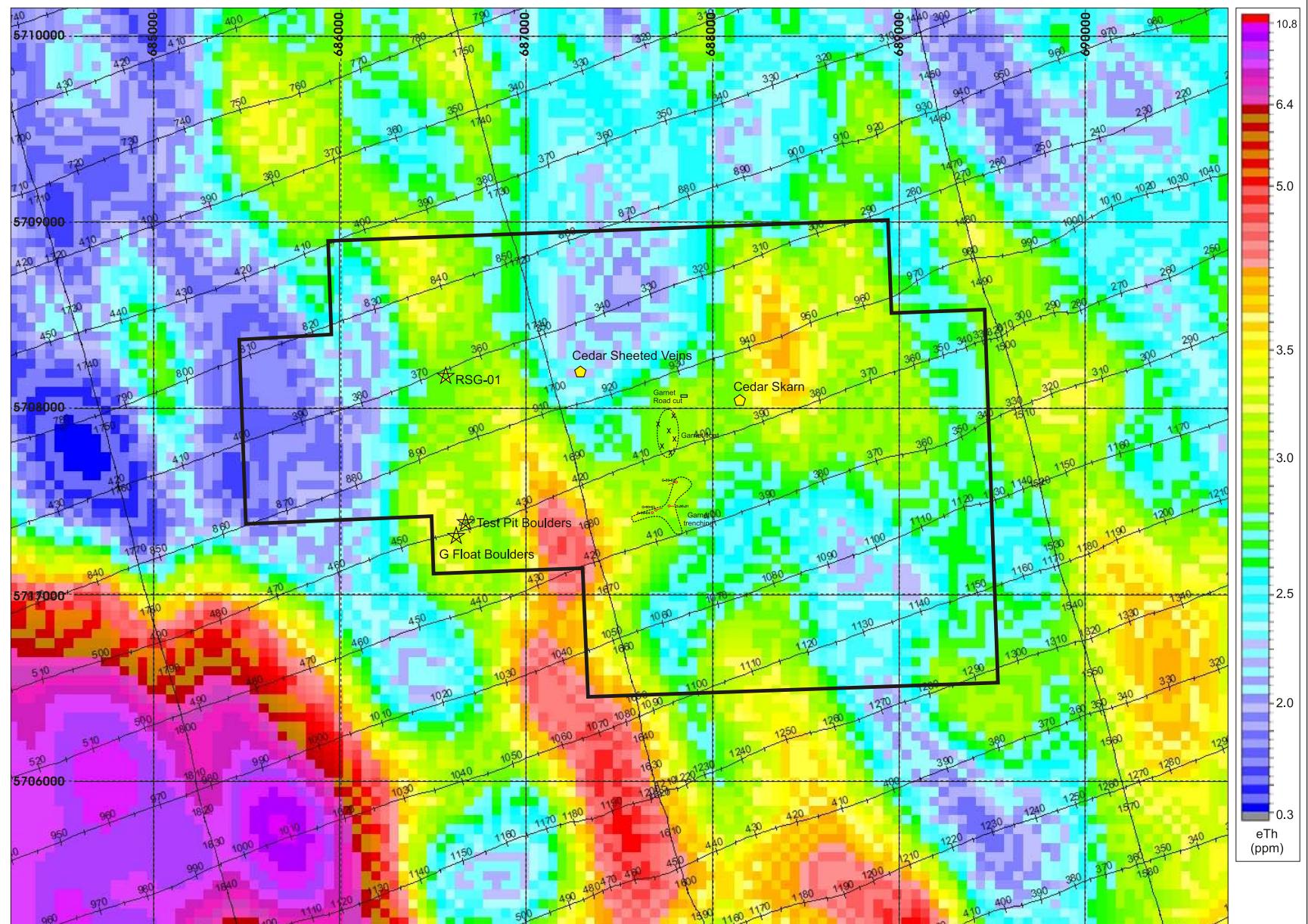
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kilometers

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Figure 6: G-Property Thorium (Th)



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Projection: NAD 83 Zone 10

G Property

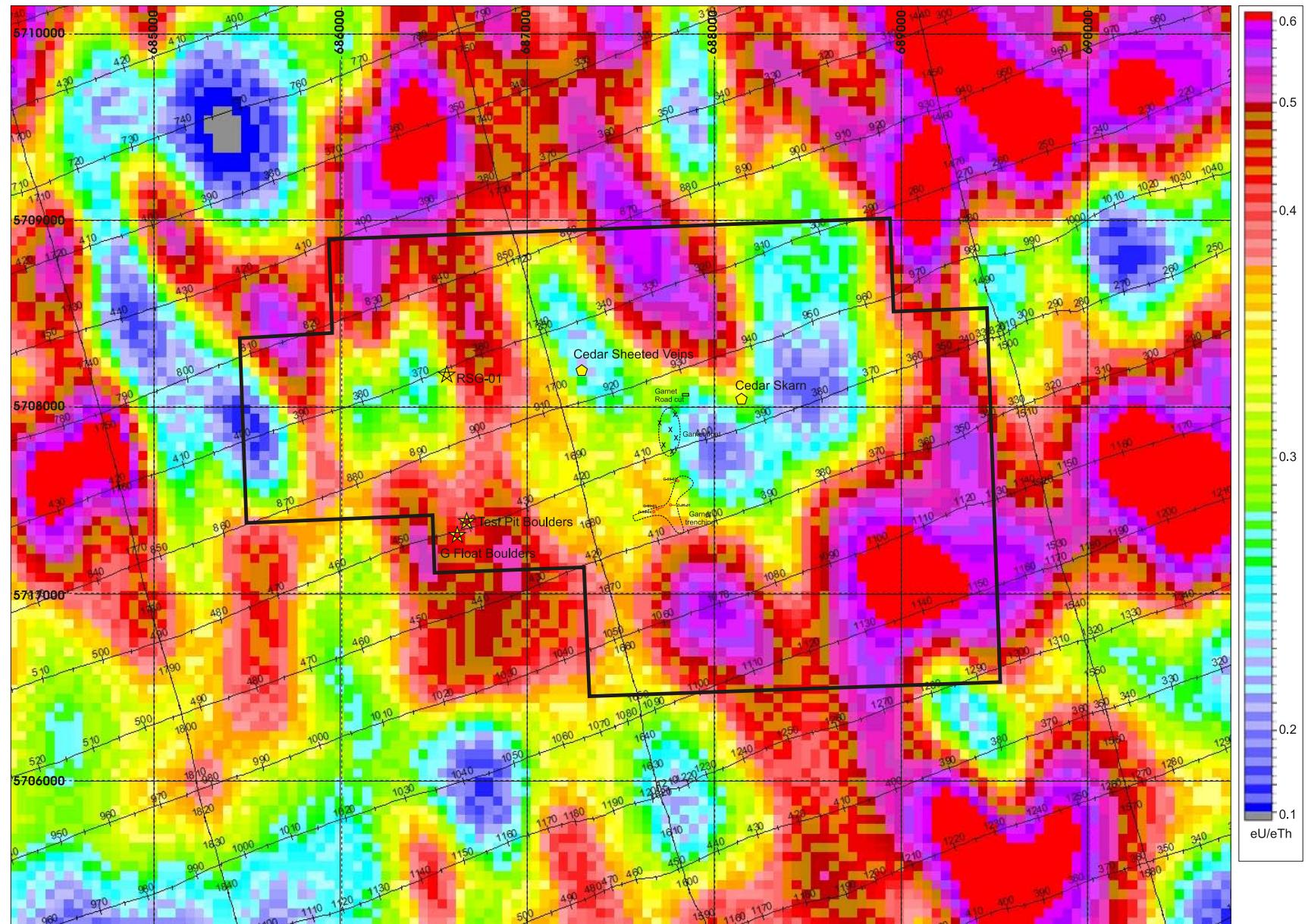
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Figure 7: G-Property Uranium Thorium Ratio (RUT)



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Projection: NAD 83 Zone 10

G Property

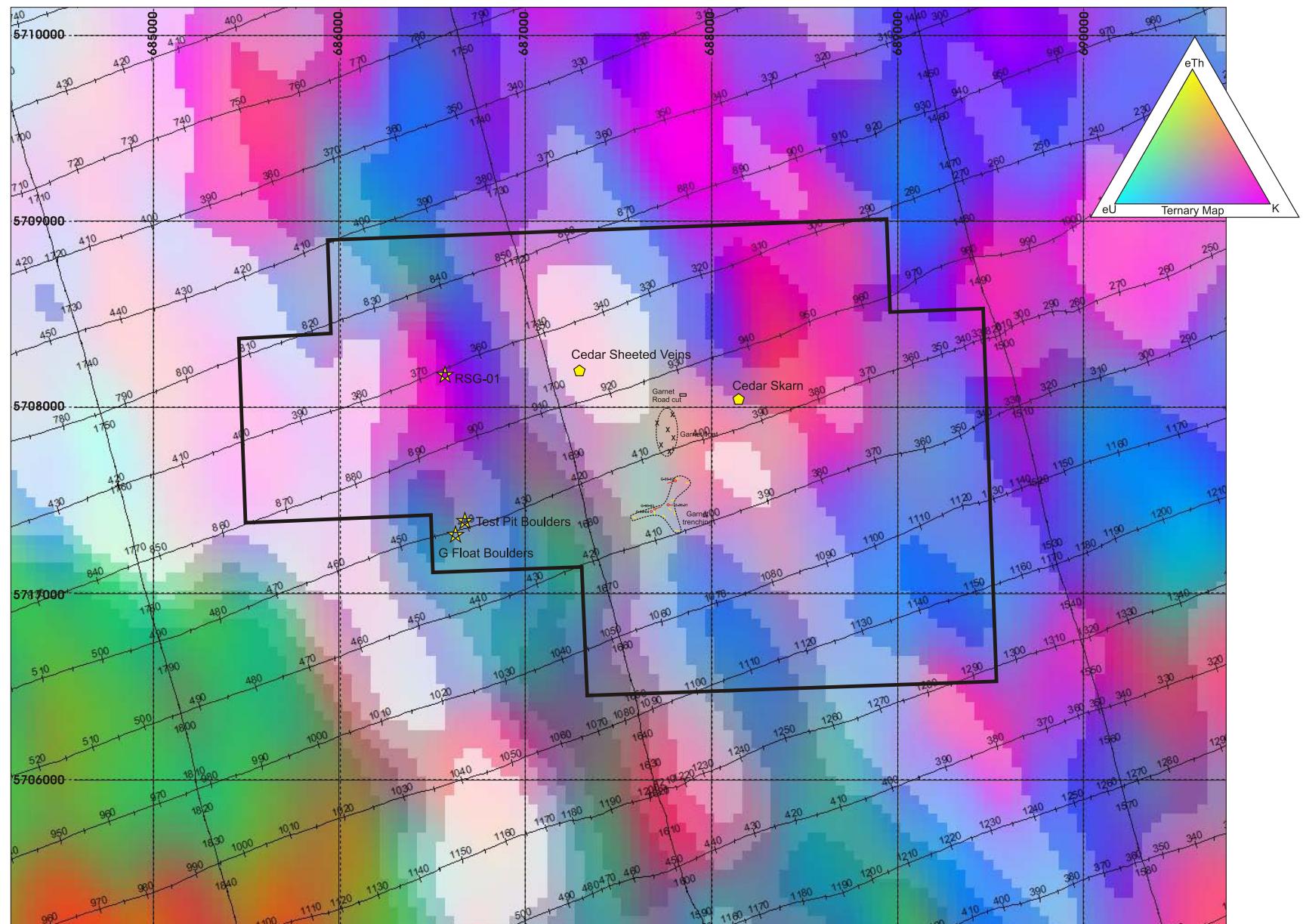
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September, 2007



Figure 8: G-Property Ternary (TER)



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Projection: NAD 83 Zone 10

G Property

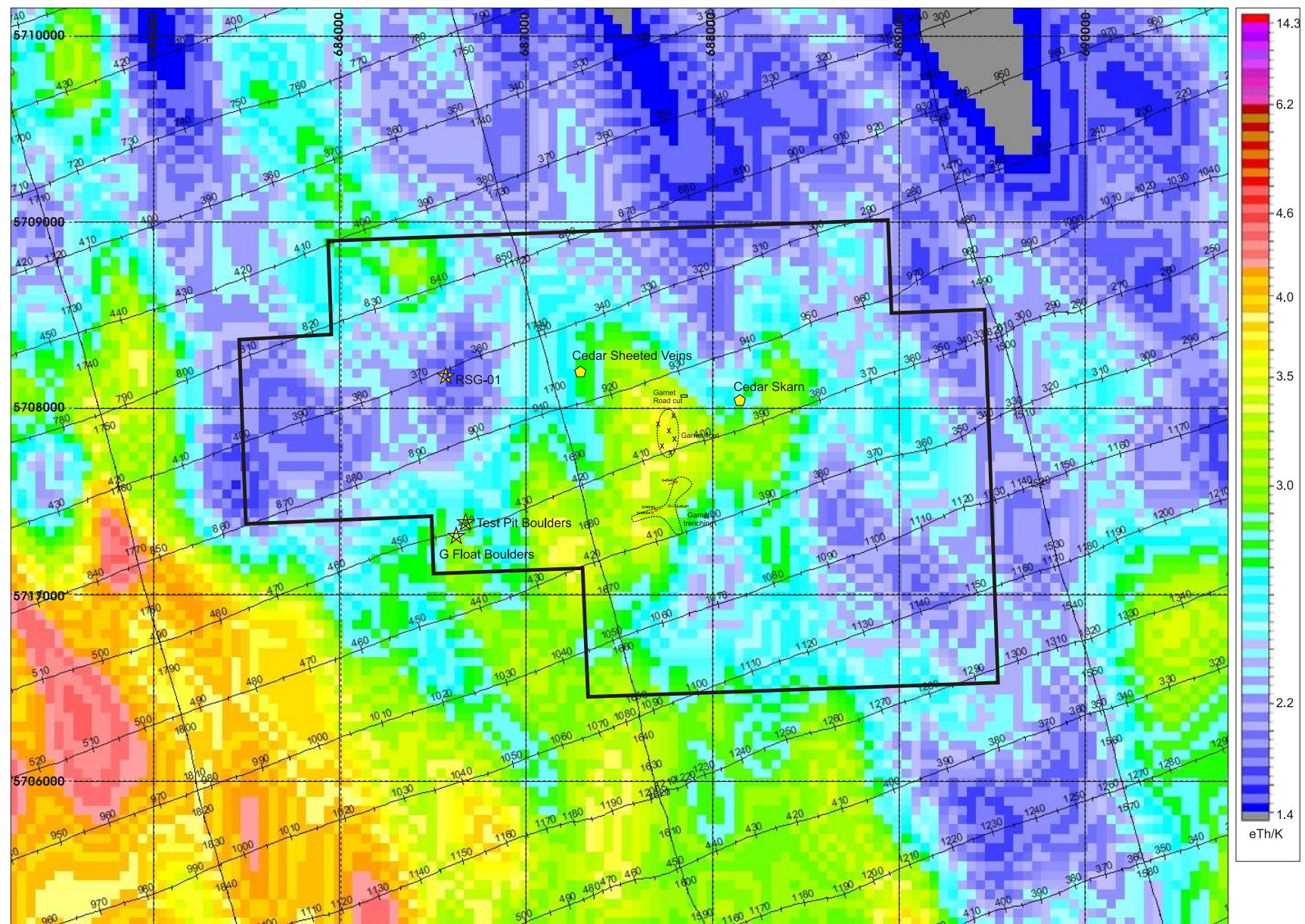
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Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometric
and
Magnetic Total Field Survey, 2006

Airborne Data Interpretation
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September, 2007



Figure 9: G-Property Thorium Potassium Ratio (RTK)



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G Property

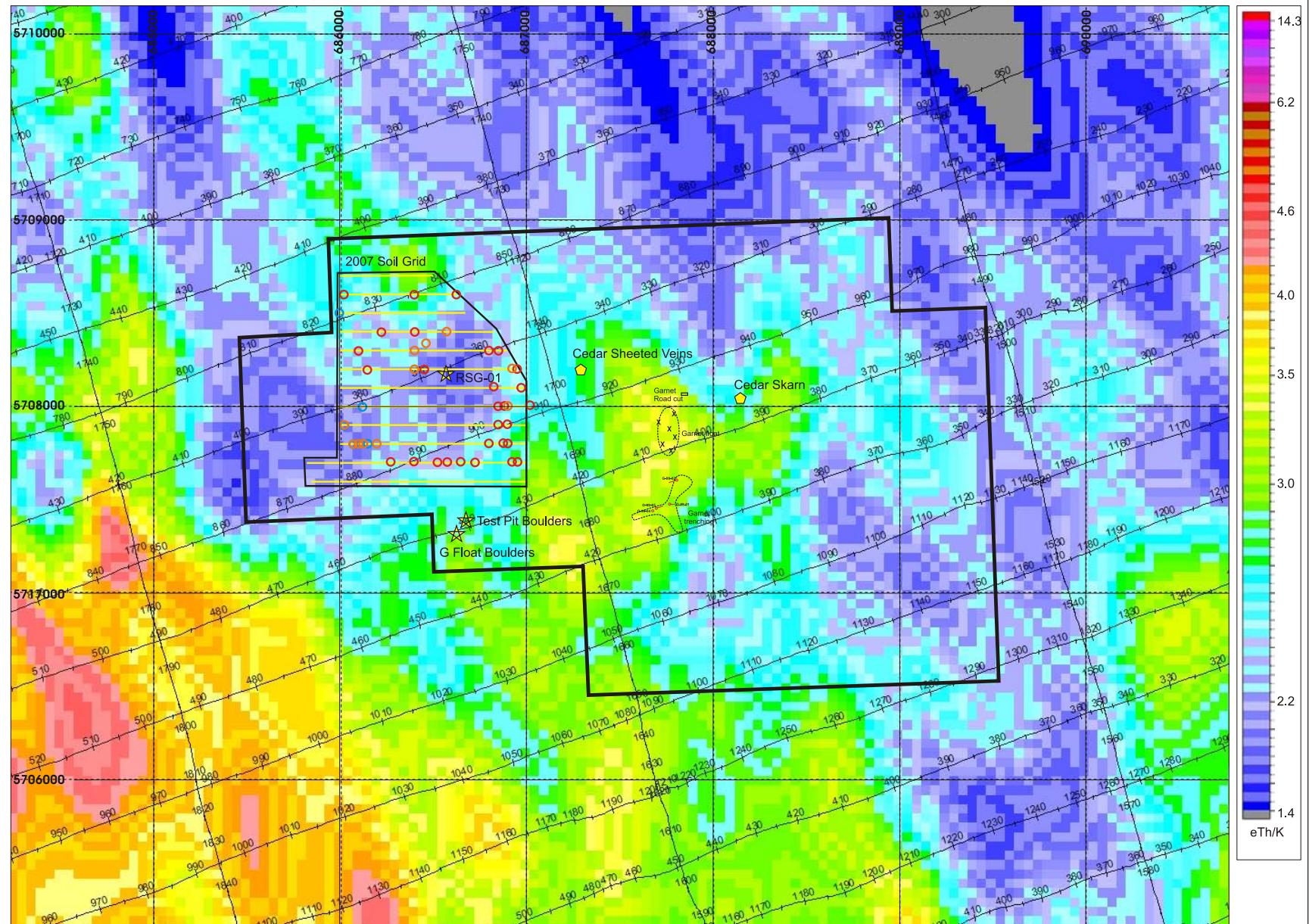
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Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometric
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Magnetic Total Field Survey, 2006

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September, 2007



Figure 10: G-Property Soil Geochemistry on RTK



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Projection: NAD 83 Zone 10

G Property

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kilometers

Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometric
and
Magnetic Total Field Survey, 2006

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September, 2007



Appendix E

Personnel

Geoquest Consulting Ltd.

Field:	W. Gruenwald, P. Geo. (Jun 13, Jul 28-30, Aug 30)	3½ days
Office:	W. Gruenwald, P. Geo. (Jun 6-Dec 21)	5½ days
	E. Gruenwald, Data Compilation, Map Preparation (Jun 26-Dec 21)	26½ hours

GamX Inc.

Field:	R. Shives (Jun 13, 2007)	½ day
Office:	R. Shives (Jun 30-Dec 13)	4 days

Hendex Exploration Services Ltd.

July 23-26, 2007	12 man-days
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Appendix F

Statement of Expenditures

Consulting Fees/Contractor

Program Preparation (Geoquest Consulting)	\$1,224
Geoquest Consulting Ltd.	2,147
GamX Inc. (R. Shives)	379
Hendex Exploration Services Inc.	<u>4,944</u> \$8,694

Analytical Costs

Assayers Canada, Vancouver, B.C.	9,300
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Room and Board

1,181

Vehicle Costs

Geoquest Consulting Ltd.	258
Hendex Exploration Services Inc.	<u>632</u> 890

Supplies (Sampling supplies)

38

Freight (Greyhound)

34

Report Compilation

Authoring/Drafting (Geoquest)	3,813
Authoring (R. Shives 0 GamX)	1,895
Map printing, photocopies, binding	<u>76</u> <u>5,784</u>

TOTAL: **\$25,921**

Appendix G

References

- Ikona, C.K., Yorston, R. (1985) Geological Report on the Cedar I to VI Mineral Claims for Craven Resources Inc. Assessment Report 13519
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- Gewargis, W.A. (1987) Geophysical Report on the Cedar Mineral Claims. For Craven Resources Inc. Assessment Report 16362
- Sayer, C. (1988) Prospecting Report on the Cedar 7-18 Claims for E.A Debock. Assessment Report 17709
- Dom, K. (1988) Assessment Report on the G Claims for Esso Minerals. Assessment Report 18597.
- Sayer, C (1989) Geophysical Report on the Cedar 7-18 Mineral Claims for E.A. Debock. Assessment Report 18612
- Gruenwald, W. (2007) Technical Report (43-101) on the G Property for Bullrock Minerals Inc., July 25, 2007
- Gruenwald, W. (1992) Geochemical, Geophysical and Geological Report on the G Claims for Huntington Resources Inc. Assessment Report 22183.
- Gruenwald, W. (1999) Discussion on the Mineralized Float Occurrences, Little Fort, BC. (Private report).
- Carpenter, T.H. (2000) Diamond Drilling Report on the G/Geo property for Allegra Capital Corp. Assessment Report 26,284
- BC Geological Survey (2007) Bonaparte Lake Geophysical Survey NTS 92P and 93A (GBC Maps 2007-3-1 to 9 and 2006-4-1 to 8 / GSC OF 5488 - 5504).
- BC Minfile Records (2007) Minfile data for G property mineral occurrences.

Appendix H

Certificate of Author

I, WARNER GRUENWALD OF THE CITY OF VERNON, BRITISH COLUMBIA HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B. Sc. degree in Geology (1972).
2. I am a registered member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#23202).
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F2958)
4. I am employed as consulting geologist and president of Geoquest Consulting Ltd., Vernon, B.C.
5. I have practiced continuously as a Geologist for the past 34 years in western Canada and the US.
6. I supervised the 2007 exploration program on the G property.

W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

Dated: December 21, 2007